



DAILY REPORT

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CHINA DAILY ON PRINCIPLE OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP

HK030222 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jan 83 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator: "China Wants Peace, Amity"]

[Text] The year that has gone by saw China promulgating a monumental document, the revised constitution. Reference in the preamble to foreign policy says:

"China adheres to an independent foreign policy as well as to the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence in developing diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries; China consistently opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, works to strengthen unity with the people of other countries, supports the oppressed nations and the developing countries in their struggle to win and preserve national independence and develop their national economies and strives to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress."

This concise and clear-cut wording should leave no room for speculating on China's stand in dealing with other countries. It precludes any rationality, for instance, in attributing the Sino-U.S. communique over arms sales to Taiwan to China's strategy of playing the "American card", or of regarding Sino-Soviet consultations for normalizing relations as playing the "Russian card."

Zhao's Visit

China is constitutionally bound to oppose hegemonism anywhere. She has steadfastly declared that China will never be hegemonistic towards any nation. It thus follows that this country does not object to discussing with either the Soviet Union or the U.S. the amelioration of mutual relationships.

Premier Zhao Ziyang is now visiting countries in Africa. The fruitful meetings he has had with Egyptian, Algerian and Moroccan leaders thus far will bring about positive contributions not only in bilateral relations between China and these countries, but also in unity and cooperation among Third World nations as a whole. China has fundamental common interests with these countries in combating imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism, and in reshaping the world economic structure. However, China will never aspire to assume leadership of the Third World.

The position China takes with respect to relations with the countries of Africa and other Third World countries -- and, for that matter, with all countries -- is determined by the very nature of the people's republic and the priority given to the huge programme of modernization.

Principles

The principles of independence and self-reliance, equality and mutual benefit and patriotism closely tied to internationalism in China's diplomacy stem from the fact that China has eliminated the system of exploitation of one group of people by another. History has shown that internal exploitation and slavery by any nation inevitably leads to exploiting and dominating other nations, and the reverse is also true.

Those who have read the PRC's new constitution can see clearly that socialist democracy in China is based upon economic democracy: Hence all rights of citizens are guaranteed by corresponding stipulations regarding the material conditions necessary for them to enjoy these rights. Profiteering and vast differences in wealth are not only outlawed, but are ruled out by public ownership of land and all other basic means of production.

China's preoccupation with the task of modernizing, clearly evidenced by the sixth five-year plan, explains why a peaceful environment and friendly relations with all countries are needed.

For China, seeking peace and friendship, and combating all elements of war and enmity is not a matter of expediency, but a principle dictated by the very nature of the state structure and the road this country has taken to socialist modernization.

WARSAW PACT SUMMIT URGES TREATY WITH NATO

06060748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, January 5 (XINHUA) -- A Warsaw Pact summit has called for a non-aggression treaty between pact members and NATO.

The two-day summit, just concluded yesterday, in a statement said: "Agreement was reached that the next regular session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministerial committee will debate further steps to translate this initiative into reality."

The summit is the first held since May 1980. The seven Warsaw Pact members of Poland, Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet Union meet every two years.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Andropov. It was his first trip abroad since he became the general secretary of the Communist Party upon death of Leonid Brezhnev.

UK's Pym Reacts to Proposal

06060746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] London, January 5 (XINHUA) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today reacted cautiously and doubtfully to a Warsaw Pact proposal for a non-aggression treaty with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Speaking in a television interview here tonight, Pym said that the world has had non-aggression pacts before and they have not prevented aggressive action. There is already a non-aggressive pact contained in the United Nations Charter, he indicated.

The latest peace offer, announced at the end of a two-day summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague, is initially seen in the West as mainly aimed against the planned deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year.

Pym said that what the British government wants is a "real, genuine arms control agreement" with reduction in nuclear and conventional weapons on both sides. A zero option is infinitely better than a non-aggressive pact," he said.

The British Foreign Secretary agreed that the new proposals are worth studying but not a breakthrough.

DELHI NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY

06051114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] New Delhi, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit are continuing in India, the conference host.

Natwar Singh, Indian foreign secretary and secretary-general of the summit told newsmen yesterday that all efforts are being made to ensure a successful conference.

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Such issues as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Lebanon massacre, the PLO, the Gulf war and South-South cooperation are believed to be the main subjects for the 7th non-aligned summit, apart from world peace and disarmament.

N. Singh said that the major purpose of the conference would be to narrow the differences among the member countries on sensitive issues. "In spite of the existing differences, we are proceeding with cautious optimism about its outcome," he said.

About 40 ministries and departments of Indian Government are involved in the preparation of accommodation, arranging security, transportation and anticipating telecommunication problems for the 3,000 delegates of the member countries. In addition to hotels available in the capital, the Asian Sport Village will also be used to accommodate delegates. The Palace of Science where the summit is going to be held is now being refurbished.

However, Mrs Gandhi, Indian prime minister, had instructed that expenditures for this event should be kept to the minimum since the country could not afford to spend huge sums of money.

Besides the 96 member-countries, invitations have already been sent to those countries and international organisations that had attended the 6th summit in 1979. The list of the guests is still growing.

Meanwhile, top officials of the Indian External Ministry are travelling around member countries for pre-summit discussions. According to sources at the ministry, desires have been raised by those countries that India should prepare short and precise documents on political and economic subjects so that concrete steps could be taken to implement summit decisions.

An official of the ministry who returned from South Asian countries said that "though there were differences of views between India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan over the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues, they were of the opinion that these differences would not stand in the way of the summit and they wished the summit success."

INTERNATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS SEMINAR ENDS

OW310414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Wuhan, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Developing countries should boost energy-efficient inland waterway transport because of the world energy shortage and strengthen mutual technical exchange and cooperation in this field.

This view was expressed by delegates to an international seminar on inland waterway terminals and loading facilities that has just concluded in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province. The seminar was attended by delegates from seven countries (?sponsored) by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

Experts and officials from Bangladesh, Burma, India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China had discussions on terminals and loading facilities for inland waterways.

They also exchanged information about construction of inland harbors in their countries, and visited loading facilities at inland harbors in Wuhan, Nanjing and Shanghai.

U.S. SETS UP STRATEGIC DEFENSE FORCES COMMISSION

OW941328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 4 (XINHUA) -- The United States has established a Commission on Strategic Defense Forces to review the U.S. "strategic requirements and assess what needs to be done."

The 11-member commission, headed by former National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, was introduced by President Ronald Reagan yesterday.

In the announcement, Reagan said the commission "will review the strategic modernization program with particular focus on our land-based intercontinental ballistic missile system and basing alternatives for that system."

Reagan's decision to set up the commission came against the background of the vote in the U.S. Congress last month to delete production funds for the President's MX missile program. Congress asked the President to report sometime after March 1 on the strategic requirements facing the nation in the remaining decades of this century.

Members of the commission includes former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, former Defense Secretary Harold Brown and former Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements. Thomas Reed, special assistant to the President for national security affairs, will be vice chairman of the commission.

The group is scheduled to report to Reagan by February 18.

U.S. PAPER CITED ON PRC-U.S. TEXTILE ISSUE

OW060302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 5 (XINHUA) -- The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR urged the Reagan administration today to reach a compromise trade agreement with China on textile products, saying this "would be in the best interests of the United States."

In an article entitled "Don't Tear the Fabric of U.S.-China Trade," the paper said it is prudent that a compromise trade agreement be worked out between the United States and China in negotiations taking place in Beijing later this week.

At issue is the volume and range of textile products from China that should be allowed into the U.S., the paper said. "Beyond just that sensitive dispute is the larger matter of ensuring a continuing and mutually beneficial working relationship between the two nations," it stressed.

The paper noted that in the first ten months of last year China sold 751 million dollars' worth of textiles to the United States. That is up from 590 million dollars in 1981. But what must also be noted is that China purchased some 2.57 billion dollars' worth of goods from the U.S. during that period while selling the U.S. only 2 billion dollars' worth of products, including textiles. Thus the U.S. enjoyed a substantial trade surplus.

"Given the trade surplus enjoyed by the U.S., plus the long-run importance of Sino-American relations, it would be in the best interests of the U.S. to produce a compromise agreement. A trade war between Washington and Peking is unthinkable," the paper said.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT U.S. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

HK060846 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 7

[Article by Zhang Zhenya [1728 2182 0068]: "U.S. Economic Prospects This Year"]

[Text] Whether the American economy will move toward "revival" in 1983 is a question of concern to the 12 million unemployed in the country and also an issue attracting the attention of the entire capitalist world.

The United States is now in its worst economic crisis since the war. The number of unemployed, the incidence of bankruptcies, the low rate of utilization of industrial plants, the fall in the production level and the duration of the crisis are second only to the Great Depression of 1929-1933. President Reagan is coming under ever-increasing domestic pressure for his inability to bring about a rapid resurgence of the economy.

When Reagan entered the White House at the beginning of 1981, he pledged to revive the economy rapidly and balance the federal budget. Following supply-side theories, he has instituted a complete set of tax-cut schemes in the past 2 years to stimulate revival of the U.S. economy. According to supply-side thinking, large-scale tax cuts would increase people's savings, boost enterprise profits, encourage people to work hard and stimulate big investment by the capitalists. The enhanced productivity and economic prosperity generated in this way would not only solve the U.S. unemployment problem but also increase the government's tax revenues and result in a balanced federal budget.

However, the Reagan economic plan of cutting taxes by a total of 25 percent in the 3 years beginning October 1981 has not yet produced the predicted results. The reason is that the Federal Reserve Bank has tightly squeezed money and credit during the same period and allowed bank interest rates to rise, so as to check inflation. In capitalist society, raising the bank rate increases the debt burden of enterprises and stifles the circulation of capital, with the result that the economy slows down. In the United States, where credit is highly developed, high interest rates not only hamper enterprises in borrowing from banks and expanding investment but also hit hard at trades such as automobile and construction which sell their goods on credit. Hence, although President Reagan instituted two big tax cuts, in 1981 and again in 1982, and U.S. industrialists and consumers paid several billion dollars less in income tax, the economic upturn he hoped for was still strangled by high interest rates -- 16 to 20 percent -- charged by the major commercial banks.

In these circumstances the interest rate became the key to determining the short-term fate of the U.S. economy. Since July last year the Federal Reserve Bank (the central bank) has had to cut seven times the interest (the discount rate) it charges on loans to the commercial banks; this has fallen from 12 percent to 8.5 percent. After that, beginning in October, it relaxed controls over the money supply. This was followed by a big fall in the commercial banks' interest rates. By the end of the year auto and house sales were looking better. However, judging by the continuing decline in the entire U.S. economy since the fourth quarter of last year, the current commercial bank interest rate of 11.5 percent is still hampering an upturn in the economy. The Reagan administration therefore has to pursue a further drop in market interest rates in order to revive the economy at an early date.

However, it so happens that there are very great difficulties over the issue of further lowering interest rates. The reason is that any big drop in the rate now, or a big increase in money supply by the Federal Reserve Bank, would stoke up fears of renewed worsening inflation; and such fears are certainly not without foundation.

This is because the Reagan administration's budget deficit for the current fiscal year is already approaching \$200 billion, and a huge budget deficit has always been the hotbed for creating inflation. On top of that the Reagan administration plans military spending totaling \$1.6 trillion in the next 5 years, which will greatly increase the danger of inflation. The United States has been able to keep domestic prices stable and to ease inflation over the past 1 year partly because of the worldwide fall in the prices of raw materials, food and petroleum caused by global economic prices, and partly -- and more importantly -- because of the high-interest-rate policy of the Federal Reserve Bank in squeezing money and credit. Hence, as soon as the Federal Reserve Bank slackens its fiscal policies again, there is likely to be a revival of serious inflation. This is why the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve Bank have repeatedly stated recently that there is no change in their anti-inflation policies.

High interest rates have hampered economic revival, while lowering the interest rate is not something that can be done in a free and easy way because the budget deficit is too great. Reducing the budget deficit has therefore become a task for the Reagan administration that brooks no delay. In fact last summer President Reagan urged Congress to pass a bill increasing taxes by nearly \$100 billion over 3 years. He recently again urged Congress to pass a bill levying a federal gasoline tax. According to Treasury Secretary Regan, since the budget deficit remains higher than expected, **President Reagan may propose another bill this month to increase taxes.**

Continually cutting taxes on the one hand and continually hiking them on the other: these two moves cancel each other out. This running around in circles conspicuously illustrates the grave setbacks encountered by President Reagan's economic plans.

This will be a year of still greater turmoil for the Western world. The economic crisis goes on, unemployment is spreading, the trade war is hotting up, finances are in chaos, and the Third World countries are in heavy difficulties under their huge \$626 billion foreign debt burden and urgently need help. Although price rises in the United States have eased somewhat and the price of gasoline has fallen -- all of which might help stabilize the economy -- because of the greater number of unfavorable factors the Reagan administration will continue to look for a way out of the dark tunnel of the economy this year.

HU YAOBANG MEETS FRENCH CP (M-L) DELEGATION

OW311256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) from France. The delegation is composed of Jacques Jurquet and Pierre Bauby, members of its Secretariat, and Alain Castan, member of its Political Bureau.

In his conversation, Hu Yaobang said the Chinese Communist Party is willing to establish and develop relations with the workers' parties and other political parties of France. "In handling relations with these parties we follow the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs," he said. Hu Yaobang wished the French people continuing development in their progressive cause. The general secretary said he appreciated the efforts made by the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) from France to increase mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and French peoples.

Jurquet said that his delegation was very pleased to meet General Secretary Hu Yaobang. He said his party is willing to enhance the friendship with the C.P.C. and other Marxist-Leninist parties.

Present were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; State Councillor Ji Pengfei; and Qian Qiren and Feng Xuan, deputy head and adviser of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation is to leave here for home tomorrow.

FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION VISITS PRC

Hu Yaobang Meets Group

OW031610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the French Socialist Party led by Jacques Huntzinger, the party's national secretary in charge of international relations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the friendly contacts between the two parties since the establishment of official ties between the two in February, 1981.

Hu Yaobang recalled that Francois Mitterrand visited China as the leader of the Socialist Party two years ago. "We welcome him to come to China again as the French president," he said. "We have good wishes for the French Socialist Party," he said. He expressed the hope that the French Socialist Party would make new contributions to the French nation, the French people and world peace.

Huntzinger said: "We hope to promote the relations between our two parties to new levels. The French Socialist Party wants to invite a delegation from the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee to France again this year."

Hu Yaobang accepted the invitation on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

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Present at the meeting were Ji Pengfei, state councillor; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Qian Qiren, deputy head of, and Feng Xian, adviser to the Liaison Department.

Ji Pengfei gave a banquet for the guests after the meeting.

Qiao Shi Talks With Group

OW300734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, held talks here this morning with a delegation from the French Socialist Party led by Jacques Huntzinger, the party's national secretary in charge of international relations.

The two sides discussed expansion of relations between the two parties and other issues of mutual interest. Further talks are scheduled for New Year's Day.

The French group is the first delegation sent to China by the French Socialist Party since official ties were established between the two parties.

The guests, who arrived here this morning, were later honored at a luncheon hosted by Qiao Shi.

Shanghai Official Fetes Group

OW051015 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] On the evening of 2 January, Zhong Min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, feted a delegation of the French Socialist Party led by Jacques Huntzinger, the party's national secretary in charge of international relations. The delegation was visiting Shanghai.

AFP Interviews on PRC-USSR Ties

OW041408 Hong Kong AFP in English 1346 GMT 4 Jan 83

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Jan 4 (AFP) -- A visiting senior French Socialist Party (FSP) official said today he felt China was making Cambodia "the basic test" for improved ties with Moscow. After talks with top Chinese leaders, including party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Jacques Huntzinger added that he thought China was expecting "certain results" from its next rounds of talks with the Soviet Union on the strained bilateral relations between the two communist giants.

China has listed the military intervention in Cambodia by Vietnam, Moscow's chief ally in Asia, as one of the three obstacles standing in the way of a normalisation with since the start of the Sino-Soviet talks here last October. [sentence as received]

In Beijing's view, the other two obstacles threatening its security are the massive presence of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet borders and in pro-Moscow Outer Mongolia, and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The talks, officially described as "consultations" to mark their preliminary nature, are to continue alternatively in Beijing and Moscow. It has not yet been announced when the second round will start in Moscow.

"I felt the Chinese think they can get certain results during the next discussions," Mr Huntzinger, a PRC national secretary in charge of international relations, told journalists. He did not elaborate on what results were expected by the Chinese but he said Chinese officials "are both cautious and optimistic" about the Sino-Soviet talks.

He also said that a shift could come about "quite quickly" on the problem of Soviet troops massed along the Chinese borders, adding that Afghanistan had barely been raised in his talks here.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Foreign Ministry Information Department refused to confirm or deny reports that China had presented the Soviet Union with a plan for settling the Cambodian issue. "We have no comment with regard to the Sino-Soviet consultations," it said.

According to indications recently given by a visiting French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party delegation after talks here with top Chinese leaders, China unveiled a blueprint for a Cambodian settlement at the first round of Sino-Soviet consultations, but the Soviets have so far not replied to these proposals.

Mr Huntzinger said China had a "fairly open stance" on Cambodia, favoring the establishment of an independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia and accepting the principle of negotiations on the issue.

He indicated that Chinese officials had "said very clearly that for them there was no question of establishing new zones of influence in Indochina."

FRANCE TO KEEP NUCLEAR FORCE ABOVE MINIMUM LEVEL

OW030850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 3 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, January 2 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today turned down the recent Soviet proposal on reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. "We will not reduce a single one of our missiles," he said in an interview with the government-owned second television network.

"There is no direct relation between the situation of the two superpowers and the situation of France," he stressed.

The president said France's nuclear force was costly but necessary and would be kept above the minimum level required for independent deterrence.

He said the arms reduction talks in Geneva were not France's business but he hoped they would succeed. And if they would not, it would be normal that the U.S. Pershing-2 be installed in Europe, he said.

On the possibility of a French-Soviet summit, Mitterrand said a "certain comportment by the Soviets made this meeting difficult and less useful." A possible meeting with the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov could not be ruled out, but it would depend on new Soviet attitudes towards major issues of disagreement like Afghanistan and Poland, he said.

AFP REPORTS PRC WANTS TO BUY FRENCH WEAPONS

OW011440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1419 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, Jan 1 (AFP) -- France should supply arms to China, members of a small French Communist Marxist-Leninist Party said here today.

Following talks with Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang and other ranking Chinese officials, the (three) man French delegation urged the French Government to strengthen its ties with Beijing and step up military cooperation.

Chinese leaders have repeatedly expressed interest in acquiring sophisticated Western-made arms, with Mr Hu, the right-hand man of China's top leader Deng Xiaoping, recently stating that Beijing hoped to purchase French Mirage fighter planes.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY said that during talks with the French delegation yesterday, Mr Hu stressed that China aimed to establish and strengthen ties with all French political parties.

The Marxist-Leninist Party, which has some 1,000 members, split from the French Communist Party (PCF) when it backed Moscow against Beijing after the Sino-Soviet rift of the early 1960's.

Beijing's recent decision to renew links with the PCF was followed by a visit here last October by French communist leader Georges Marchais.

Members of the Marxist-Leninist delegation, who left here today after a 9-day visit, said that China, which they described as "a major force for peace", was not a superpower yet but was extending its influence through the world.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG IN ZAMBIA ON STATE VISIT

Welcomed at Lusaka Airport

OW051722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1709 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his entourage arrived here from Brazzaville this afternoon to pay an official and friendship visit to Zambia.

When Premier Zhao alighted from his plane, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda stepped forward to greet him and they warmly shook hands and embraced each other. A Zambian girl presented a bouquet to the Chinese premier. Also present at the airport to welcome the Chinese premier were first lady Mrs. Kaunda, Prime Minister Nkomo Mundia and his wife, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alexander Grey Zulu and his wife, and other high-ranking Zambian officials and officers.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport beginning with a 19-gun salute. Premier Zhao reviewed the guard of honor. A large crowd of Zambian people shouted in Chinese "China, China!" and "Welcome, welcome!" They danced African dances and sang welcoming songs. Acrobatic performances were also given at the ceremony. Then, Premier Zhao and his party drove to the state guest house. Zambian and Chinese flags were fluttering along the road leading from the airport to the guest house.

Before leaving the airport, a written statement of Premier Zhao's was issued to the local and foreign correspondents. The statement says: "Zambia is one of the front-line countries in southern Africa. I would like to take this opportunity to pay my high respect to the Namibian and South African peoples who are struggling hard to win their independence and liberation." "I hope my current visit will make a useful contribution to the furtherance of the mutual understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries," the statement concludes.

Calls on President

OW051917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang called on Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda at the State House here this afternoon.

President Kaunda told the Chinese premier: "I am very happy to welcome you here. This is a meeting of great importance. Your visit provides us with an opportunity to exchange views on various issues, particularly on bilateral relations." He said: "China has always been a friend of Zambia and we are proud of our friendship with China."

Premier Zhao thanked President Kaunda for his friendly remarks and the Zambian leaders and people for their warm welcome. He said to Kaunda, "You are a very respected old friend of the Chinese people. Together with our late chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, you established the friendly relations between our two countries. The friendship and cooperation between the two countries have been developing well." He said he felt very pleased to have the opportunity to meet President Kaunda. "Though we have not met before," Zhao said, "yet we feel like old friends at the first meeting."

The premier said the purpose of his visit to Zambia is to learn from the Zambian people, promote understanding and friendship and strengthen solidarity and cooperation.

Lays Wreath at Statue

OW051845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the freedom fighters bronze statue at the centre of this capital this afternoon. He was accompanied by Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mudiwa and Defense Minister Wilson M. Chakulya.

The inscription on the ribbon of the wreath reads: "Eternal glory to freedom fighters who laid down their lives for independence and liberty."

Feted at Private Dinner

OW060534 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0036 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, 5 Jan (XINHUA) -- Zambian President Kaunda held a private dinner in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the State House this evening.

Before the dinner, President Kaunda once again introduced Premier Zhao to Zambian Government leaders; Kaunda and Zhao Ziyang also strolled together on the State House lawn. The State House is the residence of Premier Zhao during his visit to Zambia. A huge streamer welcoming Premier Zhao's visit is hung at the main building: Your Visit to Zambia is a Source of Inspiration.

At the family-like dinner, President Kaunda and Premier Zhao had a pleasant chat. Attending the dinner were Gu Mu, Wu Xueqian and other personnel in Premier Zhao's entourage. Also present were Zambian Premier Nalumino Mudiwa, Foreign Minister Lameck Goma, and Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alexander Grey Zulu.

Holds Talks With President

AB060616 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Zambia and China will hold talks today and exchange views and ideas on many subjects and matters and bilateral relations between two countries. This was disclosed by President Kaunda last night when visiting Chinese prime minister, Comrade Zhao Ziyang paid a courtesy call on him at State House. Dr Kaunda said China was an all-weather friend, adding that Zambia was proud of her relations with China. He described comrade Zhao's official good will visit to Zambia as a visit of great historic importance, and the Chinese prime minister said he had come to Zambia to learn and expressed the hope that this visit would afford the two sides a chance [word indistinct] mutual understanding, solidarity and cooperation. Comrade Zhao commended Dr Kaunda and the late Chairman Mao Zedong and the latter [words indistinct] cordial relations between the two countries.

PRC-Zambia Ties Highlighted

OW030316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 3 Jan 83

["Feature: Fifteen Years of Friendly Cooperation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lusaka, January 3 (XINHUA correspondents) -- Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda used to say: "Zambia and China are old friends." That's true.

The day after Zambia won independence, the two countries were linked with diplomatic relations. Three years later, in 1967, President Kaunda came to Beijing. His visit led to the signing of agreements for economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

In the past 15 years, the two friends have cooperated not only in fields of economy and politics, but also in military, cultural and educational fields.

Zambia is a land-locked country and for a long time had been threatened by the racist regime of South Africa which could always have blocked its route to the sea. China helped put an end to this threat.

The Tanzania-Zambia Railway, built by China, Tanzania and Zambia, was the solution. Since it opened to traffic in 1976, the 1,860 kilometer-long railway has carried six million tons of cargoes and six million passengers. 60 percent of Zambia's total export and import items are going through the railway. Besides, a backbone force of technicians and other professional workers has been brought up who are able to take of the line's routine managerial and maintenance work.

The Zambian economy is based on its rich copper deposits. Export of copper provides the country with 95 percent of its foreign exchange revenue. When the Tanzania-Zambia Railway opened, Zambian newspapers pointed out that their country had for the first time been able to control the transportation and transport price of its main export item -- copper. In terms of price, the new line was one third of the cost of the old routes controlled by South Africa.

Addressing the railway's trial run ceremony, President Kaunda said: "Building of this railway was a great and glorious dream. But here, now, the dream has become a reality, which makes me painfully recollect how we suffered during the days of 1973 when southern Rhodesia closed its border. With this memory the value and the historical significance of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway in the struggle for the liberation of Africa stands out in its full perspective."

The significance of this railway lies not only in foreign trade. In the long run, it will also benefit Tanzania and Zambia in their overall economic developments, facilitate the balanced economic progress of southern Africa and help strengthen economic cooperation of all African countries. Of course, there are defects and problems with the railway's management and other work, but these defects and problems are gradually being sorted out.

The cooperation between China and Zambia can be seen in other construction projects. A highway linking Lusaka, the capital of the republic, and Kaoma of the Western Province, has long been open to traffic. Now, a new highway is under construction that will join the Central Province with the Luapula Province and the Copperbelt Province directly. When it is completed, traffic will no longer have to pass through Zaire. The highway will allow surrounding areas to benefit through the development of agriculture, fishery and tourism.

Zambia and China have also cooperated in light industry. An example is the cotton textile printing and dyeing factory now in trial production. There is more. Items like a maize processing plant, a garment factory and an agricultural experiment institute are either under construction or in actual operation with China's assistance.

In Zambia as in other countries, the local people are very grateful for the help of Chinese medical teams.

For the Chinese people, the firm support from Zambia in their long struggle in gaining China's seat in the United Nations will never be forgotten. In their long struggle against the creation of "two Chinas" and for realization of national reunification, the Chinese people have always had the support of the Zambian people.

All this shows that, in stormy international politics and confrontations, China and Zambia have always stood with other Third World countries. They strive for justice, they support each other, and they are perfectly trustworthy friends.

Zambian Press Hails PRC

06051945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 5 (XINHUA) -- The Zambian press today praised Sino-Zambian friendship on the eve of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Zambia.

The TIMES OF ZAMBIA in a commentary said that "China is a great friend who not only comes to your side when the going is fine but who also does so in times of difficulties." With this observation, the article referred to the Tazara railway line which China helped build after Western countries refused the request for aid from Tanzania and Zambia. The railway line enables landlocked Zambia to export its copper through the Indian Ocean seaport at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, without having to go via the South African railway.

The DAILY MAIL said "Thousands of Chinese people who have worked in Zambia have demonstrated a high spirit of discipline and hard work, and they have been a source of inspiration to their Zambian colleagues." It also admired China's support in the struggle of the southern African people against the apartheid.

ZHAO TRIP: MORE COVERAGE ON EARLIER STOPS

Congo: Statements, Communique

AB051843 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] The visit of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, was a success although it was brief and lasted only 2 days. Two documents help us realize the positive results of this visit: First, the official statements made during the visit by the Congolese head of state and by the Chinese premier; secondly, the press release issued at the end of the visit. From all that we have seen and heard since 4 January -- from the time the Chinese statesman arrived up to the time he left Brazzaville -- we observed that the Chinese and the Congolese were fully satisfied with the road they have covered together since February 1964 when diplomatic relations were officially established between our two countries. We also noted that the Congolese highly appreciated this visit, and the fact that Denis Sassou-Nguesso -- chairman of the Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers -- went personally to the plane to welcome the Chinese premier is highly significant. Through this gesture and his speech delivered during the banquet honoring our illustrious guest, the Congolese head of state paid a resounding tribute to our Chinese friends working in Congo and expressed full satisfaction at seeing China and Congo combine their efforts to strengthen the Third World struggle against imperialism and all the forces of domination.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] Your visit bears testimony to the interest your country and its leaders take in the People's Republic of the Congo. We are very much flattered. We have indeed had proof for many years of the exemplariness and richness of the cooperation of the People's Republic of China with its Third World partners. The Congolese people have always been and will remain attentive to the effective work done by the discrete and devoted builders represented by the Chinese technicians in our various work sites. [applause] Whether it rains or snows, whether it is windy or it is too hot, our Chinese friends have always made it a point to perform their duties, thus demonstrating a revolutionary devotion and morality which has earned for them the admiration and esteem of all. [applause]

I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to these people without whom our cooperation would have no solid basis. (?Sakola), Sotexco [Congolese Textile Company], the (Nkokoulou) Dam, the 31 June Hospital, the (Makolokolo) and (Kalangaye) Hospitals and very soon the Congress Palace are among the immense international achievements of which Congo and China can be justly proud. [applause]

Comrade Premier of the Council of State, during my visit to your great country and particularly during the banquet given in my honor on 7 July 1980, I had the opportunity to express happiness with the state of the various relations existing between our two countries. On that occasion I expressed my commitment to maintain these relations at that excellent level. I am happy to note that we have fulfilled our pledge and that China and Congo are more than ever determined to combine their efforts in order to strengthen the struggle of the peoples of the Third World against imperialism, all the forces of domination, racism and apartheid and for the advent of a more equitable and balanced international system in which all people can play their full role. [end recording]

There is also total satisfaction on the Chinese side. Our friends have learned a lot from their present visit to our country and they will never forget it. This was clearly stated last night by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his reply to President Sassou-Nguesso's toast at last night's banquet.

[Begin Zhao recording in Mandarin fading into translation] Our visit to your country is a (?great success) and reveals to us that our Congolese hosts have thoroughly prepared it. I have held talks with the comrades president and prime minister. During the talks we made a broad and thorough exchange of views on our bilateral relations and on current world issues. The talks were very cordial and fruitful.

The Chinese and Congolese peoples are bound by a profound friendship. Our comrades working in Congolese urban or rural areas [words indistinct] prove that the friendship between China and Congo is solidly fixed in the hearts of our people. The Congolese people can also feel this. The two peoples are now engaged in a joint effort to support the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to carry out the task of national construction. They have always shown (?solidarity with) each other. As developing countries, China and Congo have always given each other political support and maintained friendly cooperation in the fields of economy and technology. Our cooperation, which is consistent with the interests of our respective peoples, is yielding fruit.

In pursuing its policy of mutual advantage, efficiency and diversified efforts for common development, the Chinese Government is ready to outline with the Congolese Government the new areas for (?common action) with a view to developing further their economic and technical cooperation.

Dear friends, as we leave you tomorrow, we will never forget our visit to your country. [end recording]

Finally, a press release issued at the end of that visit has confirmed its success and satisfaction. According to the release the two sides examined their bilateral relations and noted the progress achieved in the implementation of their program of cooperation. They noted with satisfaction the existence of bright prospects for the cooperation and agreed to further strengthen it. In this regard, they will continue to look for ways and means to make their economic and technical relations more effective and fruitful through well-chosen sectors of cooperation.

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On the international front, the two sides reaffirmed their attachment to the fundamental principles of the United Nations, notably to the principles of self-determination and the people's right to choose their destiny. The two sides held the view that the racist regime in South Africa is a source of threat against world peace and security.

In this regard they demanded elimination of the odious policy of apartheid in South Africa and establishment of a black majority rule as well as Namibia's accession to independence in compliance with UN decisions and resolutions.

One can conclude that the communique is a proof of the success of that visit and the satisfaction it has provided. It also underlines the identity of views between the two countries on the current international issues.

Congo: Goma Sees Zhao Off

OW051516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Brazzaville, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for Lusaka this morning after concluding his three-day successful visit to the Congo.

At the airport, Premier Zhao, accompanied by Congolese Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma, reviewed the guard of honor. Before embarking on his special plane, Premier Zhao warmly shook hands with and embraced Prime Minister Goma. At this moment, crowds of Congolese people and local artists acclaimed, sang and danced enthusiastically.

Also present at the airport to see off the Chinese premier were members of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Party of Labour and government ministers as well as Chinese Ambassador to the Congo Hu Shudu and other foreign diplomatic envoys.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the results of Premier Zhao's visit which has brought the friendship and cooperation between China and the Congo to a new stage. During his visit, Premier Zhao invited President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma to visit China. The two Congolese leaders gladly accepted the invitation.

Guinea: Toure Welcomes Zhao

For a Conakry radio recording of Guinean President Sekou Toure's speech welcoming Chinese Premier Zhao on 30 December, see the West Africa section of the 3 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE CITED

OW011004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Tunis, January 1 (XINHUA) -- Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi said yesterday he hoped that the forces bearing the major responsibility should recognize at an early date that a peaceful settlement of the Middle East question is in accord with the common interests of the people throughout the world.

In a new year message published yesterday, Klibi also hoped that those forces would strive to eliminate all obstacles in the way to an early settlement of the Middle East question and let the Palestinian people establish their own state on their land under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He said the common destiny of the Arab nation calls for unity and action of the Arab world.

On African problems, Klibi said he hoped that the African people win victory in the new year in opposing racism, exploitation and other forces of enslavement.

The Arab League secretary general also expressed the hope that the big powers would halt arms race, reduce international tension, resume cooperation and make efforts for the establishment of peace and security in all parts of the world.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LEBANESE PRESIDENT

OW311844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beirut, December 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Lebanon Yu Mengxin today presented his credentials to president Amin al-Jumayyil. In his talks with the Chinese ambassador, President Al-Jumayyil expressed the hope that the existing friendly relations between Lebanon and China would be further strengthened. Ambassador Yu arrived in Beirut on December 11.

LEBANON'S SOVEREIGNTY STRUGGLE ANALYZED

OW291850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 29 Dec 82

["News Analysis: Struggle in Defense of Lebanon's Sovereignty on Conference Table -- by Correspondent Rui Yingjie" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The blocking procedural question whether it is the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon or bilateral normal relations that should come up first for discussion at the Lebanon-Israel talks is one related to Lebanon's sovereignty.

Lebanon has every reason to insist that the withdrawal of Israeli troops should be at the top of the agenda now that 30,000 Israeli troops are in control of one third of its territory in violation of its national sovereignty. Furthermore, an Israeli withdrawal would induce the pullout of other foreign troops in Lebanon. Hence, the Lebanese Government was fully justified when it defined the talks as military talks which should give priority to the issue of military withdrawal without which Lebanon can have no territorial and sovereign integrity.

The Israelis tried hard to turn the talks into political ones to be devoted first to the "normalization of relations" with Lebanon remaining under its military occupation. Their objective is crystal clear: Continuing to terrorize a Lebanon without territorial and sovereign integrity so that it would lose her Arab identity and become a dependency of Tel Aviv. The aim had already been foot-noted by Israel's earlier demands in return for normal relations. They included a 45-KMs buffer zone in Lebanon, supervision over Lebanon's air space and territorial waters, maintenance of Israel's early warning stations in Lebanon, and easy access to Lebanon's commodity markets.

The Lebanese leaders have made it clear time and again that they will not compromise sovereignty and territorial integrity. The talks, therefore, are bound to be difficult and tough.

ISRAELI CONDITIONS FOR LEBANON WITHDRAWAL NOTED

HK290901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Shi Fang [1102 5364]; "It Is Not A Joke"]

[Text] As far as strength is concerned, Lebanon is no match for Israel. THE WASHINGTON POST quoted a report by the London International Strategy Institute saying: "Israel is the world's fourth military power."

Therefore, Israel has been able to occupy a vast expanse of Lebanon's territory by force and has hung on there, refusing to withdraw.

Recently, under the pressure of the world's public opinion, the Israeli Government put forth conditions for withdrawing its troops, demanding that Lebanon should "guarantee Israel's security" and sign a so-called "security agreement" and said that if these were not satisfied, "the Israeli troops would undertake the responsibility themselves."

At first hearing this sounds like a joke. Israel's "security" has to be guaranteed by Lebanon, a country whose security has been damaged by Israel. This is as ridiculous as asking a person who is being murdered to guarantee the safety of the murderer. However, this is what has actually appeared on the stage of the Middle East. From this we can see where the hegemonists' power politics is leading the world.

SAUDI KING CALLS FOR END TO CONFLICT IN LEBANON

OW060802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, January 5 (XINHUA) -- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia today issued a statement calling on the pro- and anti-Syrian Moslems in Tripoli to stop factional fighting and maintain national unity.

The conflict could only provide an opportunity for Israel's intervention in and control of Lebanon, the king said. He called on the Lebanese and other Arab people to stop the bitter conflict.

The king said Saudi Arabia will continue its efforts to support the independence and national unity of Lebanon and to help maintain stability in that country.

ISRAELI KNESSET MEMBER URGES PLO RECOGNITION

OW050250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] United Nations, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Charles Biton, a member of the Israeli parliament (the Knesset), today called upon the United States and Israel to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and called upon Israel to begin direct negotiations with the leaders of the PLO.

He made these remarks at a press conference here this morning. He said that the question of Palestine "is the heart of the conflict between us (Israel) and the entire Arab world." To reach the settlement of the question, "We must recognize the PLO and the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish an independent state." The PLO represents the Palestinian people," he noted.

He said he came to the United Nations to urge the member states, and in particular the members of the Security Council, "to begin to implement so many U.N. resolutions, especially those concerning the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to return to their homeland."

He called upon the United States "to change its policy of unlimited support for Israel's aggressive actions." "The use of power, of force, of advanced weapons supplied to Israel by the United States, has not brought peace to our region. It has not brought security to Israel," he stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO: SHOW RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUALS

HK050834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 5

[Ideological commentary by Zhang Lihou [1728 7812 3166]: "Integration With Intellectuals Should Also Be Advocated"]

[Text] The question concerning intellectuals is a hot topic of discussion at present. Once, when chatting with a comrade in charge of the party's leading work, I said: "We have advocated the slogan of integrating oneself with workers and peasants for a few decades, and now it is also necessary to advocate integration with intellectuals." Looking surprised, he shook his head again and again: "Your mind may be excessively emancipated!" I immediately explained: "This is not my invention. It is put forward by Comrade Lu Dingyi in an article." This comrade took the newspaper which I showed him and read carefully. No longer shaking his head he said: "I need to consider this question carefully..." Of course, how to correctly approach and treat intellectuals in the new historical period is indeed a question that our cadres should seriously consider.

It is not to create something new and unorthodox by advocating the integration with intellectuals; instead, it is an objective requirement posed by the historical change in the intellectuals' status and role in our country. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party central leadership has explicitly declared: Workers, peasants and intellectuals are three basic forces in our country; like workers and peasants, intellectuals are also a major force to be relied on in the building of socialism; and since the key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology, it is particularly necessary to bring the role of intellectuals into full play. Now the intellectuals' status as a reliable force has been stipulated in the constitution and has been affirmed in the form of law. This requires us to establish a new notion and new relationship in approaching and treating intellectuals and to correspondingly change our work style and method. The advocacy of integrating oneself with intellectuals conforms with this new requirement under the new conditions. Though this is a simple reason, it represents an important breakthrough and a major change in theory and policy. So it is not easy to put it into practice. This is because many of our comrades have not yet changed their old notions and have not yet eliminated various prejudices against intellectuals, and they are still influenced by "leftism." Nowadays, few people still treat intellectuals as the enemy, but then quite a few people still treat them as outsiders and guests rather than comrades in our ranks. If the question of what kind of people intellectuals are has even not been solved, how can we have the desire to integrate ourselves with intellectuals? Of course, man's cognition follows a process and always tends toward correctness and being perfectly in step through repeated experiences, comparisons, revisions and complements in practice. It is no wonder that some cadres still harbor prejudice in approaching intellectuals. From recognizing that intellectuals are people on our own side and understanding that they constitute a reliable force to consciously contacting, approaching and even identifying oneself with them, there are requirements one higher than another, and people's understanding needs to be enhanced to a higher and higher degree. We hope those comrades whose understanding fails to keep abreast with the development will better force themselves to interact with intellectuals so as to make this process of integration a course of changing one's notions, eliminating prejudices and enhancing understanding.

The integration with intellectuals involves substantial contents and various methods. In so doing, the most important matters can be summarized into a few words: study, approach and service. The vast majority of China's intellectuals love socialism and the motherland and possess actual capability and professional knowledge all of which are needed in the modernization drive. All this is worth our studying. In particular, the progressive intellectuals like Jiang Zhuqing and Luo Jianfu have lofty sentiments, strict scientific attitudes, and a selfless spirit of dedication. We should earnestly learn from them.

To integrate oneself with intellectuals, one must modestly learn from them. This is the first point. Leading cadres and intellectuals should be both students and teachers to each other and should learn from and help each other. In order to learn from and help intellectuals in key points, we need to come into contact with them and have an intimate understanding of them. Due to the influence of their educational conditions, social circumstances, living habits, working methods and torturous experiences over many years, intellectuals have their own characteristics. Leading cadres should take the initiative in often coming into contact with them so as to narrow the gap between them, promote mutual understanding, exchange and harmonize each other's sentiment, identify themselves with intellectuals and realize a genuine integration. This is the second point. To integrate oneself with intellectuals should, in the final analysis, give effect to serving them. In order to enable intellectuals to contribute their wisdom and intelligence with ease of mind and high spirits, a basic condition is that we trust them politically, support them in their work and show concern for their lives, creating all necessary conditions for them. Many revolutionaries of the older generation have repeatedly indicated that they are willing to work for intellectuals as assistants, servants, chief routers and heads of logistic work and make every effort to serve them. This serves as an example for our whole party and leading cadres at all levels. Some people think that the work of serving intellectuals does not tally with their status. Now they should draw a deep lesson by comparing themselves with the far-sighted actions of the old comrades. Being willing to serve intellectuals in fact is a question of whether one is concerned with the party's cause and the people's interest. Showing concern for intellectuals is equal to showing concern for the socialist modernization cause; and serving intellectuals is to serve the socialist modernization cause. Our leading cadres should approach and realize this question in this way and be resolute to serve intellectuals heart and soul.

As far as intellectuals are concerned, they should of course not relax their study and the effort to improve themselves, still less should they merely wait for other people to "integrate" with them but not energetically integrate themselves with workers and peasants. It is still important and imperative for intellectuals to integrate themselves with workers and peasants, and get access to and learn from workers and peasants so as to draw nourishment to enrich themselves mentally. Especially at present, when some workers and peasants may still harbor some misunderstanding toward intellectuals and, being limited by its economic conditions, the state has not yet been able to solve many actual problems that intellectuals are faced with, and intellectuals should not grumble and take a passive attitude. Rather, they should take a correct attitude toward these problems. With the close combination of the three basic forces, namely, workers, peasants and intellectuals, the objective of creating a new situation in socialist modernization will certainly be achieved and our state and our nation will certainly become more prosperous and developed.

GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLES ON SHOUDU LEADERSHIP

Promoting Capable People

HK040657 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Dong Kegong [5516 0344 1872] and Zhang Zhongwen [1728 1813 2429]: "The Way Must Not Be Blocked -- Second in a Series of Reports on the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company"]

[Text] There are large numbers of scientific and technical personnel being promoted to various leading posts in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and there is also a substantial number of cadres with rather low educational levels who cannot meet the needs of their work, withdrawing from the leading posts.

In the steel rolling mill of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company there is a cadre called Du Chunliang, originally a worker, who is now 57 years old. He was a group leader of the design section during the preparatory period of building the steel rolling workshop of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. After the setting up of the rolling workshop, he became the first chairman of the workshop. Later on, he became section head of the technical work of the rolling workshop. Du Chunliang is truly a founding member of the steel rolling mill of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and he performed deeds of valor in building the steel rolling workshop. However, after making three applications, he withdrew from his post in May this year. When we asked him why he withdrew, he paused for a while and said: "I have to start from the history of the steel rolling workshop."

The steel rolling mill of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company was put into operation in 1969. At that time, it was only a workshop. Du Chunliang, a man of longstanding worker origins who had only reached primary school educational level, was chairman of the workshop. The party secretary was originally a security work cadre. Under the situation at that time, the leadership body made great efforts in leading the workshop, but still they failed to promote production. In 1976 there was a change in the leadership body. A cadre who had managed labor and capital work over a long period became chairman and a comrade who had handled political work assumed the post of party secretary. Although this new chairman was bold in speaking and acting, he was not familiar with steel rolling techniques and could not pin-point the key of the matter, so he also failed to promote production. In March 1978, the CPC committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company decided to appoint scientific and technical personnel to leadership posts. Now, among the four party committee members, two were engineers and two assistant engineers. After they assumed office, they gradually selected scientific and technical personnel to leadership posts of two workshops, production and technical sections. These comrades possessed both scientific and technical knowledge and practical experience. They grasped management and innovation and they quickly opened up a new phase. In order to strengthen labor discipline, one of the groups practiced the system of recording workpoints, followed by another two groups putting in their production quotas. The party committee of the company immediately summed up their experience, further perfected it and held a meeting of the whole company to exchange experience, thus laying a sound foundation for implementing the overall economic responsibility system. Aimed at the problems occurred in production, they organized forces to participate in tackling major technical problems. Since 1978, they have completed 28 large items of technical innovation and work that were needed to tap potential thus bringing about changes in production with each passing day. After 1975 the steel rolling mill intended to break through the blooming quota of 300,000 tons, but they failed to hit the target in 3 successive years. After the reorganization of leading bodies conducted in 1978, the blooming quota reached 940,000 tons. Now the blooming capacity has reached 1.2 billion tons.

Reviewing the history of the rolling mill, Du Chunliang told us: "I have witnessed the development of the rolling mill. We cannot merely rely on good intentions and enthusiasm, but must know how to act! In order to act well, we must master technical and management knowledge. Otherwise, modernization would be out of the question! As to myself, I had practical experience and was familiar with the production techniques and processes of the former rolling workshop. However, production must constantly move forward! I have only reached primary school educational level. Disregarding the future, I cannot even suit all the needs of the economic responsibility system practiced at present which is based on figurative data. Therefore, why should I stand in the way of others' advancement? Furthermore, the young people of the company are maturing. This is a good thing. Society can progress only by each wave pushing at the one ahead and the newcomers surpassing the oldtimers. We old comrades who have a rather low educational level must give way to young people who have knowledge and not block the way!"

Du Chunliang has withdrawn from the leading post, but his image has become greater in people's minds. The party committee of the steel rolling mill enumerated his past meritorious service rendered for the rolling mill and also put in a new item for Du Chunliang: he was resolutely withdrawn from the leading post for the sake of the party's cause! The workers of the steel rolling mill respected Comrade Du Chunliang more and they still call him old chairman. What about Du Chunliang himself? Although he withdrew from the leading post, he has not given up his work. Every day he gets up early at seven and goes to the company to put his heart and soul into the company's work.

Using Intellectuals

HK050640 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 2

["Newsletter" by GUANGMING RIBAO reporters Dong Kegong [5516 0344 1872] and Zhang Zhongwen [1728 1813 2429]: "A Trench -- Third in a Series of Reports on the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company"]

[Text] The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is bold in using intellectuals. Do comrade workers not raise objection to it?

One day at about 4:00 p.m., we visited No 4 blast furnace workshop at the ironworks and talked with two experienced workers and a young worker. Hearing our question, they shook their heads again and again and said: "Such a question does not exist here."

After that, the three comrades talked on and on in a flow of eloquence in light of the actual conditions at the No 4 blast furnace workshop.

During the first half of last year, the average consumption of supplementary materials for each ton of iron in the whole ironworks was 20 fen. However, the No 4 blast furnace workshop spent only 9 fen for producing each ton of iron. From January to April last year, production costs for producing each ton of iron were about 132 yuan in the whole ironworks. However, the production costs in the No 4 blast furnace workshop were only 118 yuan. Such being the case, how should the No 4 blast furnace workshop set its targets? Some people said that the targets should be set in accordance with the average production quotas of the whole ironworks, but most comrades did not agree to this proposal. If the No 4 blast furnace workshop did so, that would bring about its retrogression. Previous achievements could only show our previous successes. To benefit the state, the collectives and individuals, we should set higher production quotas. What should we rely on then? Could we rely upon "movable property?" No, because our movable property was limited. We could not reduce 9 fen to zero. Was it impossible for us to rely on making more "efforts?" The No 4 blast furnace was always a red flag furnace in the metallurgical departments and its production quotas were already high enough. People could make more "efforts," but it was impossible for the blast furnace to do so.

In order to make the blast furnace "produce more," director of the blast furnace workshop Qi Shusen (an engineer) and other technicians proposed many measures for technical reforms. After employing the method of partial feeding of raw materials in great quantity, a new situation was created in production at the No 4 blast furnace workshop. We increased production output, enhanced quality and reduced production costs. In addition, we achieved three excellent records in the production history of the No 4 blast furnace workshop.

After recalling the production of the No 4 blast furnace workshop, these experienced workers told us: We should show more concern for intellectuals. We should realize that they are shouldering important tasks and working very hard. Take our director as an example. He never stops working even on holidays and Sundays.

Every morning, he comes to work at 7 and leaves work at 7 or 8 in the evening. Sometimes he even works around the clock. Once when he dealt with the matter of coal powder, he took only one meal in a day and a night. Technicians also work as hard as we do. They sweat all over when they work. Apart from that, they have to take care of the account books. How hard-working they are! However, their salaries are not high and their living conditions are no better than ours. In particular, we should show concern for them politically and bring them up. The four blast furnaces in the ironworks have shouldered the important task of fulfilling profit quotas for the whole company. However, among the four directors of the blast furnace workshop (all of them are engineers), only one is a party member. This is much less than what the situation demands.

When leaving the No 4 blast furnace, we thought that if we talked about "a trench," they were truly comrades-in-arm fighting in the same trench to march forward toward the four modernizations!

SHOUDU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK031258 Beijing CONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Newsletter by staff reporter Wu Xinmin [0702 2450 3046]: "For the Workers To Become Masters of the House Is the Key To Creating a New Situation in an Enterprise -- Zhou Guanwu, Party Secretary of Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, Talks About the Economic Responsibility System"]

[Text] "The core of the economic responsibility system is that the broad masses of staff and workers are real masters of their houses. This is the key to creating a new situation in an enterprise." In the simple and unadorned office of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, I met Comrade Zhou Guanwu, leader of the company's 70,000 staff and workers and a well-known entrepreneur on the industrial front of our country. When talking about the Sixth 5-Year Plan adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and how the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company plans to create a new situation, the party secretary first mentioned the economic responsibility system.

I was told that Zhou Guanwu was transferred from the army to the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in the early 1950's. This division-level army commander is now commanding a large enterprise which has a capacity of producing 1.5 million tons of steel a year. He is amiable and easy to approach, and is very thoughtful and logical. He held that although much work has been done to popularize the economic responsibility system, there is still one point which has not yet been fully explained. That is:

The Current Economic Responsibility System Is Greatly Different From the Personal Responsibility System in the Past

Comrade Zhou Guanwu said: "The responsibility system is not a newly created thing. In ancient China, on some important occasions, such as during wedding and funeral ceremonies, the practice of 'each standing at his post and doing his business' was also stressed. In the early 1920's, F.W. Taylor of the United States also practiced a responsibility system among the workers. The economic responsibility system we are carrying out now is entirely different from the above-mentioned responsibility system. It is also different from the old personal responsibility system. Only when we make a clear distinction between them can we understand why the sense of responsibility of the staff and workers who are masters of their houses can be displayed only when this economic responsibility system is adopted, can we understand the special significance of the economic responsibility system to the management of socialist industry, and can we realize that the economic responsibility system is a concrete expression of the party's mass line."

Comrade Zhou Guanwu's original views soon attracted our attention. He sat in a rattan chair, lit a cigarette, and went on: "Since liberation, the state and the enterprises have been in the hands of the people. The workers have become masters of their houses. However, the question of how to let the staff and workers be real masters in enterprise management has not yet been solved. In our country's industrial management system, there are two main shortcomings: One is rigidity in management, and the other is everybody eating from the same big pot. As a result, the initiative of the enterprises and the staff and workers has been hampered. In addition, during the 10 years of internal disorder, since ideological and political work was weakened, many staff and workers regarded the enterprises as the state's and the leaders' enterprises rather than their own enterprises. They only worked for the leaders and the enterprises and earned money for themselves. Whether the tasks were fulfilled and the enterprises were run well had nothing to do with them. Thus, the workers' sense of responsibility as masters of their own houses became a mere abstract concept. Except for a small number of activists, the initiative of most staff and workers was not brought into full play. The practice of the economic responsibility system was aimed at solving these problems." He continued talking about the main contents and characteristics of the economic responsibility system adopted by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.

The Loads on the Shoulders of 70,000 People

The first characteristic of the economic responsibility system adopted by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is the establishment of a pagoda-like contract and guarantee system on an extensive, solid and profound mass foundation. At the top of the pagoda there are the economic duties carried out by the enterprise for the state, under which there are specific duties for various factories, mines, workshops and groups at various levels. Then, they are divided into more than 235,000 specific jobs for all work posts. In the past personal responsibility system, only some main targets and requirements were set for output values and outputs. However, in the current system, both the economic duties set by the state and the requirements for coordination among various workshops and groups are included in the regulations regarding to contract and guarantee. There are both economic targets, which can be indicated by monetary units, and requirements for professional work, operation and implementation of various rules and regulations, which cannot be indicated by monetary units. In the past, although everyone talked about being masters of one's house, the duties for the masters were not concrete. Now, everyone knows his duties. The workers said that the economic responsibility system is like a big fishing net and each post is like a knot on it. When one of the knots is loosened, the fish will swim away. Comrade Zhou Guanwu's vivid description presents a marvelous and inspiring picture of the future of socialist production.

Much Better Than Prattling About Mobilizing Initiative

The second characteristic of the economic responsibility system adopted by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is relating duty with material interests. In the relations between duty, power and interests, duty is the main aspect, which decides power and interests. The economic tasks assigned by the state and collective must be given first priority and must be fulfilled before giving out bonuses. In distributing bonuses, "the total amount must not exceed the sum originally planned and approved, and there must be differences between various departments and individuals." In the past, no matter how much work one did, the pay was all the same. Now, some people can get 40 yuan of bonus a month while others do not get a cent. Thus, the phenomenon of "everybody eating out of the same big pot" has been changed and the staff and workers can manage their own affairs by themselves. Since the tasks of the collective must first be fulfilled, when some workshops cannot fulfill their tasks on schedule, the fraternal workshops are willing to help them with their best hands.

Comrade Zhou Guanwu said excitedly that the economic responsibility system has linked the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual together. This is much better than prattling about mobilizing initiative and about communist work style.

Cadres Are No Longer Regarded as "Officials"

The third characteristic of the economic responsibility system adopted by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is that cadres and workers are treated equally without privilege or discrimination. All cadres, from the party committee secretary to managers, have their responsibilities in contracting and ensuring the fulfillment of production tasks. Higher demands have been set on them than on ordinary workers. Recently, the examination committee under the company's workers representative assembly carried out a general examination on the cadres at all levels of how they had implemented the economic responsibility system. Some good examples were cited and several cadres who had neglected their duties were criticized or punished. In the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company not only the cadres in productive and technological departments are working very hard, but also those in the political work departments. Nobody talks nonsense in the office, and they often work on the front line day and night. Since the cadres, each working in his post and having his own duties, are working with the workers for a common goal and common interests, they are no longer regarded as "officials."

Political Work and Economic Work Are No Longer Separated

The fourth characteristic is that the economic responsibility system has made political work and economic work better relate to one another. Each of the more than 70,000 staff and workers has to set a target for himself to contract production tasks and ensure their fulfillment. These targets directly concern the immediate interests of the state, the collective and the individual. How can a proper balance be maintained in the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual? How can the exemplary role of the more than 500 CPC branches and more than 2,500 CPC groups in the company as well as the role of party members be brought into play? How can the leading bodies at various levels be strengthened? All this requires much ideological and political work. In the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, political work departments are also the departments on the first line. The practice of the economic responsibility system has enlivened ideological and political work and has raised the consciousness of the staff and workers and enhanced their spirit of collectivism.

After talking about the characteristics of the economic responsibility system, Comrade Zhou Guanwu said in conclusion: "The essence of the economic responsibility system is, in the final analysis, to make the staff and workers real masters of their houses. This should become a system and a regular practice under the principle of wholeheartedly relying on the masses, having faith in their wisdom and strength, respecting their initiative and giving play to their role as masters, and through painstaking ideological and political work. It is the core of the economic responsibility system. Over the past 4 years, although steel output has not increased, the profits the staff and workers have turned over to the state are equal to the total capital of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. It seems there is gold everywhere. How enormous the potentialities are after the staff and workers become masters of their houses!"

Comrade Zhou Guanwu changed his subject to the goal of this company during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period and to other long-term plans. He was full of confidence. He said: "After the party's 12th national congress was held, we worked out a plan for 1983-85 and a long-term plan to 1995. They were worked out after repeated deliberation and discussions by the masses of staff and workers for more than 1 month. According to these plans, from 1983 to 1985, 1.005 billion yuan of profits, which equals the total capital of this company, should be turned over to the state.

"Without state investment or any increase of energy and water consumption as well as ex-factory transport volume, the total output value of this company should be quadrupled by 1995. At the same time, labor productivity should be raised by 300 percent, personal income of staff and workers should be doubled and housing and other collective welfare institutions should be greatly improved."

All people who have heard the appropriate description and profound analysis of this old secretary, who is already over 60, will naturally and sincerely admit that the economic responsibility system is a great motive force for the development of enterprises and the best expression of the party's mass line. They will really believe that the economic responsibility system is a powerful guarantee for the realization of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value in the next two decades.

GONGREN RIBAO ON ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP SYSTEM

HK050907 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Correct Direction for Strengthening the Leadership System in Enterprises"]

[Text] In order to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to attain the magnificent objective set forth by the 12th party congress, our socialist enterprises must, with initial results, carry out further reforms for consolidating and perfecting their economic and managerial systems. Amplifying and perfecting the leadership system in enterprises constitutes one of these reforms. This is not only an essential content of the current enterprises consolidation but is also an important guarantee of striving for a better improvement in the state finance and economy within 5 years.

In his opening speech to the 12th national party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics -- this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long historical experience." How should we act in constituting and perfecting the leadership system in our socialist enterprises in line with the specific conditions of China? The fundamental principle formulated by the party Central Committee last year with regard to "collective leadership of the party committees, the democratic management by workers and staff and the administrative leadership of enterprise directors" shows a correct orientation for establishing and consolidating the leadership system in our enterprises. Under the guidance of this fundamental principle, the party Central Committee and the State Council have issued three sets of provisional regulations in succession, namely, "Provisional Regulations for Workers' Congress of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises", "Provisional Work Regulations for Directors in State-Run Factories" and "Provisional Work Regulations for CPC Grassroots Organizations in Industrial Enterprises". The above fundamental principles and regulations set forth by the party Central Committee are a scientific summation of historical experience in running socialist enterprises, which conforms with the actual situation of China's enterprises and gives a correct direction which must be followed in strengthening the leadership system with Chinese characteristics in socialist enterprises. Only by following this direction will it be possible for us to constitute a leadership system which can not only ensure enterprises with socialist orientation but also can stick to the organizational principle of centralism on the basis of democracy.

The three sets of "provisional regulations" coordinate with and supplement each other. We must take them as a whole and implement them in an overall way.

Viewing the implementation of the three sets of regulations in various places, we realize that if the regulations can be simultaneously carried out in an overall way, the party leadership will be greatly strengthened, the administrative command system will be intensified and enthusiasm in all fields, especially the sense of being masters of enterprises and the enthusiasm of the masses of the workers and staff, will be fully aroused. Consequently, the potential of enterprises can be amply tapped and their economic results can be greatly improved. Otherwise, if we fail to follow the fundamental principle of the party concerning the leadership system in socialist enterprises, or if we carry out the principle in a way of everyone taking what they need and going their own way, this may lead to an offsetting of the effect of the regulations against each other and new contradictions may even arise. Therefore, leading comrades at all levels, especially those in enterprises, must implement the three sets of "provisional regulations" in an overall, well coordinated way.

State-run industrial enterprises are the lifeblood of the national economy. Running these enterprises well has a decisive bearing on the accomplishment of the magnificent program and the attainment of the strategic objective set forth by the 12th party congress. At present, in a number of state-run industrial enterprises, the management level is still low, economic results are poor and a great deal of problems are awaiting solution. For this reason, the party Central Committee and the State Council have taken measures to consolidate and reorganize existing enterprises in an all-round and comprehensive way. Implementing the three sets of "provisional regulations" and amplifying the leadership system in enterprises must be linked with overall consolidation of enterprises and must be taken as one of the major tasks in the consolidation. A good leadership in enterprises comes from good leading bodies and good leadership system. In the overall consolidation of enterprises, if we fail to perfect and amplify the leadership system after restructuring leading bodies, it will be impossible for us to have a system to ensure correct method and style of leadership, and it will even be possible for us to depart from the correct line.

To implement the three sets of "provisional regulations" in an overall way, the broad masses of cadres and workers, especially leading cadres at all levels of our enterprises, must conscientiously study and deepen their understanding of the fundamental principle and the essence of the regulations with regard to the leadership system in enterprises so that they will be able to enhance their awareness and reach a unity on their thinking. The party committees should really improve and strengthen their leadership. Not only should they grasp leadership over major principles and policies, but they should also give guidance to and support for the workers and staff in their efforts to being the masters of their own affairs and managing enterprises on a democratic basis. The administrative office headed by directors of enterprises must have a perfect, effective system for commanding production, technical operation and management. Under the leadership of the party committees and on the basis of democratic management, this office must be bold enough to assume responsibility and solve in time all kinds of problems in production and management. The quality of workers' congress should not be made for show. Through the congress, we must attract and organize all the workers and staff into the affairs of enterprise management so that they will further enhance their sense of being the masters of their own affairs and that cadres and the masses will further unite. Thus, a really new situation characterized by unity from above to below and all working with one heart for the enterprises will appear.

In the course of amplifying the leadership system in enterprises, trade unions must conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work among the masses and stick to carrying out the three sets of regulations simultaneously; that is, firmly safeguard collective leadership of the party committees, support the work of enterprise directors and protect the workers' and staff members' democratic right of being the masters of their own affairs, so as to work, with common efforts, for running well the socialist enterprises. Under the leadership of the party committees, trade unions must really work as a functioning body of the workers' congress and play an important part in ideological education, enterprise management and the improvement of workers' livelihood. The nature of the two organizations -- trade unions and workers' congress -- is different, but they face common targets of work and common tasks. By linking itself with the work of the workers' congress, trade unions can surely play their own role much better. Cadres of trade unions at all levels must conscientiously study and understand the 12th party congress spirit and a series of instructions given by the party Central Committee for the work of trade unions. They must earnestly sum up experiences, do their work well and strive for a new situation in trade union work.

XUE MUQIAO ON QUADRUPLING OUTPUT VALUE

HK031347 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 114, 13 Dec 82 p 4

[Feature: "Xue Muqiao [5641 2550 0294] on Quadrupling"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang called for quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production while steadily working for more and better economic results. This is indeed a magnificent objective. Some comrades at home and abroad doubt whether we will succeed in doing so. They even worry that we may repeat the mistake of being eager for quick success. They have grounds for their doubts because it is really not easy to quadruple the gross annual value in 20 years. If we do not resolutely implement the correct policies formulated since the third plenary session and at the 12th party congress in particular and if we do not seriously adopt the chief measures put forth by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the current NPC but commit the same mistakes which we committed several times in the past, this magnificent objective may not be achieved. On the other hand, if we do a good job in our work in all fields in accordance with the policies laid down by the Central Committee, I think that we will certainly be able to quadruple the gross annual output value.

The mistake of the "3 years of the Great Leap Forward" was the attempt to bring about an upswing within 3 years, in particular, the attempt to double the output of steel in a year. Obviously, this was ridiculous. At present, we want to double the gross annual output value in 10 years, an average annual growth of 7.2 percent. Judging from our country's concrete conditions, this demand is not high. Since we have not yet completely fulfilled the task of readjusting the national economy, the annual growth rate in the first decade will not reach 7.2 percent. Consequently, the annual growth rate in the second decade will have to exceed 7.2 percent before we can quadruple the gross annual output value in 20 years. Therefore, the demand is not low either. In meeting this demand, the key lies in the first decade. In particular, we must earnestly fulfill the tasks for the coming 3 years as mentioned in Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report in order to lay a solid foundation for high-speed development in the second decade. This is not something that is easy to do.

First of all, let us recall what happened in the past. After the founding of New China, the average annual growth rate of the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in our country in the 32 years from 1950 to 1981 was 9.2 percent. Even if the 3 years of restoration in which the growth rate was particularly fast are excluded, the annual growth rate was 8.1 percent.

In 32 years, the growth rates of 21 years exceeded 7.2 percent, that of one year reached 7.2 and those of 10 years were below 7.2. The gross annual output value of 4 years dropped, that is, the 2 years after the "3 years of the Great Leap Forward" in 1961 and 1962 (a drop of 30.9 and 10.1 percent respectively) and the 2 years of overall civil war during the "Great Cultural Revolution" in 1967 and 1968 (a drop of 9.6 and 4.2 percent respectively). In these 32 years, we suffered major setbacks on two occasions and minor setbacks on several occasions (in 1974 and 1976). Without these setbacks, the growth rate would probably have been faster.

Exaggeration Has Been Eliminated

Some people say: Some past statistics were false and exaggerated. Through rearranging the material in the past few years, false figures had all been removed before the publication of the "China's Statistics Yearbook." Exaggeration results from damaged and secondary products and stockpiled products. In those years, it was possible to falsely increase the growth rate of production. However, if exaggeration had been reduced, afterwards the growth rate would have dropped markedly. From the long-term point of view, exaggeration will not increase the growth rate of production but may decrease it. For example, during the "3 years of the Great Leap Forward," exaggeration was the greatest and production rose sharply. In the 2 years of readjustment that followed, production dropped sharply. The average annual growth rate in these 5 years was only 0.6 percent. Even if the 3 years from 1963 to 1965, in which production picked up rapidly, were included, the average annual growth rate of these 8 years was still only 6 percent, which was lower than that in any 5-year plan. The statistics published at present were up to 1981, in which there was not much exaggeration. Therefore, past exaggeration will not much affect the average growth rate.

Growth Rate Does Not Decrease With the Increase of Base Figures

Some people say that growth rate decreases as basic figures increase and that since the basic figures at present are big, it is impossible to maintain a growth rate as high as that in the past. Many people hold the same view, but there are no grounds for it either in theory or in practice. According to Marxist principle, surplus labor (or surplus products) incessantly increases as production develops. As social products increase, it will be possible to reduce the percentage of domestic consumption and a greater portion of the accumulation can be used for expanding production. Besides, more labor hours and materials can be used for scientific and technological research in order to create conditions for expanding production. In the primitive society, there were no surplus products and production developed slowly. The development from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age and the Iron Age took several hundred thousand years. There were some surplus products in the slave society and there were more in the feudal society. The growth rate of production increased slightly but remained at the same level for 3,000-4,000 years before the era of the steam engines arrived. In capitalist society, labor productivity greatly increased, social products became more and more and the percentage of surplus products also grows continuously. Much of the accumulation could be used for production. Besides, with the increase of surplus labor and surplus products, science and technology also develop more and more quickly. This also speeds up the development of production. The production forces developed in the capitalist society in 200-300 years have far exceeded those of the slave society and the feudal society in 3,000-4,000 years. During the capitalist era, the growth rate in the 19th century exceeded that of the 18th century and that of the 20th century again greatly exceeded that of the 19th century. In the past few years, there has been an economic recession throughout the world. This is caused by the special contradictions of capitalism and has nothing to do with large base figures.

A Low Scientific and Technological Level Also Means That the Potential for Increasing Production Is Great

Some people say that the science, technology, operation and management in capitalist countries are obviously better than ours. Their average growth rate in production is roughly only 3-4 percent and 5-6 percent growth rate is considered as high. How can our country exceed them? On the contrary, the relatively low scientific and technological level and imperfect operation and management in our country precisely mean that our potential for increasing production is great. Only if we learn from them their advanced technology and experience in operation and management we will be able to catch up with and surpass them. Has the growth rate of many developing countries and regions not exceeded that of the developed capitalist countries through introducing advanced technology from foreign countries? What should particularly be pointed out is that the cause of the small growth rate of capitalist countries is overproduction caused by contradictions unique in capitalism and the lack of markets. At present, all the few most developed capitalist countries can find no place for their investments. The utilization rate of their machines and equipment is around 70 percent and a great number of workers, including scientific and technical personnel, are out of work. If these idle productive forces were fully utilized, their production could rise by over 10 percent. The situation in our country is just the opposite. There is no overproduction but shortage of means of production and consumer goods. Our country has a population of 1 billion people. Their living standard is quite low. There will still be markets even if consumer goods are further increased. Any temporary overproduction can be resolved by raising the people's living standard. If there is an excess of the means of production, they will be in great demand again as soon as we slightly increase investment. Under the socialist system, no overproduction will ever occur. As long as we appropriately regulate the proportionate relations, we will be able to continuously develop production, expand construction according to a certain proportion and raise the people's living standard. A benign cycle of mutual promotion will emerge.

There are also many examples of doubling the gross annual output value in capitalist countries in 10 years. Japan once made a plan to double its gross annual output value in 10 years, from 1961 to 1970, and succeeded in fulfilling it in 7 years. The average annual growth of its gross national production value in these 10 years was 11.1 percent. In the 1960's, the production of West Germany also increased by more than 100 percent. In the 20 years from 1956 to 1975, the gross output value of the national economy of the Soviet Union (the gross social products) also quadrupled, with an average annual increase of 7.3 percent. As a result of shortcomings in planning and management, its economic results finally dropped, causing a fall of growth rate in production. It then tried to cover up its mistakes by using the idea of growth rate decreasing with the increase of the base figures. Similar mistakes were also repeatedly committed in our country, causing many people to lose their confidence in quadrupling the gross annual output value in 20 years. As a matter of fact, so long as we do not repeat past mistakes, we certainly will be able to quadruple the gross annual output value in 20 years.

China Alone Is Able To Prosper at a Time of Global Economic Recession

Some foreign friends say: At present, the whole world is undergoing an economic recession, including several developing countries and regions which formerly developed relatively fast. Is it possible for China alone to prosper? As mentioned above, economic recession in capitalist countries is caused by market shrinkage. This problem will not occur in China.

The reason why the growth of production in those developing countries and regions which formerly developed relatively fast falls is that they all depended mainly on international markets for their development. The export products of many countries and regions account for more than 40 percent of their total products. Of course, they are bound to be affected by the international economic recession. Our economic development mainly depends on our own efforts and more than 90 percent of our products are sold within our country. Most of our export commodities are also in great demand in China. If they cannot be exported, they can be sold in China. Besides, we can take advantage of the international economic recession to use more foreign funds and foreign advanced technology to step up China's economic development. During the serious global economic crisis in the beginning of the 1930's, the Soviet Union took advantage of it to introduce foreign machines and equipment and consequently its national economy developed rapidly. This set a precedent. Amidst the global economic recession, China can prosper alone.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR COOPERATION

HK050515 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Liu Zhaoxiang [0491 0340 4382]: "Vigorously Promote International Labor Cooperation"]

[Text] From the second half of 1979, our country, through commercial friendly exchanges, has introduced international labor cooperation projects in an organized and planned manner charging for services (in such fields as the building of highways, railroads and housing, machine building, hydroelectric power, the petrochemical industry, medicine and public health, agriculture, fishery, shipping, and so forth). We have contracted for prospecting, design, construction, installation of equipment and production operations in regard to the above projects.

Experience in 3 years shows that the introduction of international labor cooperation is an effective way of enlarging our country's economic exchanges with foreign countries.

First, the introduction of labor cooperation enables us to accumulate funds for socialist modernization with ut spending much. According to statistics from the relevant department, our workers assigned abroad on the average can each earn \$200 a month in foreign exchange. The accumulative total value of our labor contracts with foreign countries has now reached more than \$1.2 billion. So long as we do this task well, we can in future add considerably to that amount.

Second, participation in international labor cooperation can allow exposure to advanced foreign science and technology in an extensive and penetrating manner. The work personnel of our country are then to broaden their horizon and increase their knowledge. Our construction ranks get the benefit of training and tempering. Advanced techniques and advanced experiences from foreign countries are thus brought into our country.

Last, our labor cooperation with foreign countries, especially in regard to contracts for complete projects, calls for not only the supply of prospecting, design and construction personnel, but also the supply of factory equipment and construction materials. This can stimulate the export of our products and raw materials at home. It also helps in the development of our manufacturing industry.

Our technical personnel are hardworking and industrious. They have a strong sense of responsibility, take a serious approach to things and boast of a high technical level. They are capable of correctly carrying out China's foreign policy and observing the laws in the country where they are and respecting the customs and habits of local people. They therefore have a good name and have won the general praise of the government and people of the country concerned.

In introducing international labor cooperation, our country has achieved relatively satisfactory economic results. But in the light of the potential of our country and the needs of foreign countries, international labor cooperation is only a beginning and still calls for energetic promotion.

Energetic promotion of international labor cooperation calls for attention to solving the following several problems:

1. At present, the scope of our international labor cooperation is unusually narrow. In this respect we must relax our controls a bit and take bigger strides forward. Where a relevant country or administrative unit has money for development and construction but lacks engineering and technical personnel and laborers, we can enter into labor cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit. We must pay attention to not only the priority labor market but also the general labor market. In addition, we must strengthen the study of the world labor market, grasp labor market quotations and open up new markets.
2. The pattern of our international labor cooperation at present mostly involves the supply of labor for Western contractors. There are few cases where we independently contract for projects. Where we do, the scale is also relatively small. In the future, we must try to increase the number of contracts for large and medium-sized projects and effect a shift in emphasis from the supply of labor to the execution of contracts for projects.
3. Our specialized engineering companies and comprehensive specialized companies participating in international labor cooperation have in the past focused on contracting for construction tasks. In the future, they must develop project inquiry services centering on feasibility studies and design.
4. While signing contracts with the organs abroad that have invited tenders, we must base quotations on quality and follow given standards for charges. While carrying out a contract, we must follow its terms and conditions and maintain our reputation. So long as we do so, the future of our international labor cooperation market is extremely bright.

ZHENG TUOBIN URGES FOREIGN TRADE EXPANSION

OW050619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- Successfully running specialized factories and workshops producing export industrial products and bases exporting agricultural and sideline products have become more urgent than ever. Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said this at a recently held national conference to exchange experiences in running comprehensive bases for the production of export commodities.

Zheng Tuobin raised this question in the light of the new situation confronting China's foreign trade. He said that the situation in industrial and agricultural production in China is very good this year. The growth of total output value has been set at 4 percent, but efforts will be made to achieve 5 percent. It is expected that this goal will be overfulfilled, as there has been a considerable increase in the sources of export commodities. Under these circumstances, exportable industrial and agricultural products will continue to increase. Many types of industrial goods, which were in short supply in the past, are now in abundance. This is a good opportunity to expand the export of industrial products. Nevertheless, there are difficulties, because some of the products are of poor quality and cannot be readily marketed. It will be too late to export industrial products when their quality is generally upgraded. Then, what is the way out? The most effective method is to set up specialized factories and workshops producing export commodities.

With these factories and workshops, it is possible to concentrate on studying the needs of the international market, increase products, rich in variety and design and fine in quality, and improve packaging. In the past few years we have vigorously encouraged the establishment of specialized factories and workshops, but have achieved little. In this situation, it will be impossible to quickly expand the export of industrial products if specialized factories and workshops are not established and run successfully. Therefore, we must not deal with this problem as we did a few years ago. We must adopt effective measures to find to a solution in the next few years.

Touching on the current situation in the export of agricultural and sideline products, Zheng Tuobin pointed out that, after the system of responsibility for production linking remuneration with output was instituted in the countryside, there has been a fairly fast increase in sources of agricultural and sideline products. A diversified economy is developing in the countryside. The masses of peasants are engaged in specialized production and place great hope in expanding the production of commodities for export. We should make good use of the potential for expanding exports.

Zheng Tuobin said: To enhance the peasants' enthusiasm for developing production of export commodities, we must give them guidance. Expansion of production without guidance would hurt both the state and the peasants. Therefore, we must make further efforts to run our bases for producing commodities for export well and raise the ratio of these commodities in the total export volume, to allow the bases to play a greater role in the export trade.

According to data provided by the conference, in the past few years China has built many bases for producing commodities for export. Currently there are 24 comprehensive bases run by prefectures and municipalities, 90 for producing one single type of commodity, and 94 specialized factories and mines for producing industrial products for export. The number of products and commodities produced by these bases, factories and mines in 1981 accounted for 22 percent of the total amount purchased by the state for export. Export commodities and products produced by the bases and specialized factories are generally readily marketable.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES CIVILIZED, FRUGAL WEDDINGS

HK030920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Vigorously Promote the New Practice of Holding Wedding in a Civilized and Frugal Manner"]

[Text] The new year and the Spring Festival are approaching. Many young men and women are preparing to hold weddings during the holidays. How to hold weddings in a civilized and frugal manner is a major issue bearing on family happiness and the fostering of new social practices.

In the past few years, with the launching of the "five stresses and four beauties" and the promotion of new style weddings, more and more young people and family heads have come to see the harm of holding large weddings. The holding of civilized and economical collective weddings, or new style family weddings, has been well received by society. But the practice of having extravagant weddings has not yet been completely wiped out. It has threatened to develop in certain areas.

Holding large weddings is not the wish of young people. Many family heads especially have regarded the practice as a financial burden. But for fear that other people may talk if weddings are too simple, many young people and their guardians have succumbed to unhealthy practices, or bowed to social pressure. By holding large weddings, many young people have become burdened with heavy debts. Multiple contradictions have marred their marital lives.

Individuals have even lapsed into running afoul of the law and committing crimes. Young people should have the courage to break with the bonds of traditional concepts and seize the initiative to take charge of their own weddings. Being in love must be a matter of sharing the same will. Weddings must be voluntary. Wedding ceremonies must be civilized. Every youth with consciousness should have such courage and lofty sentiment and play a vanguard role in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Getting rid of the "social curse" of holding extravagant weddings is an urgent task. The propaganda unit must strengthen publicity and education about the great significance of having new style weddings. Trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and other organizations should organize and guide the masses of young men and women to resist the unhealthy practice of having extravagant weddings and be good at discovering and creating good patterns for weddings held in a civilized and frugal manner -- patterns that young men and women delight in accepting. The masses of party members, and new party members and cadres in particular, must set personal examples and be the masses' models. Whether they themselves or the members of their families marry, they must refrain from making a big production of a wedding and especially must not abuse their authority in promoting unhealthy practices. So long as people in all circles contribute their efforts, the new practice of holding weddings in the new style can surely be brought to millions of households.

PARTY STRESSES DISCIPLINE DURING HOLIDAYS

06310906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA) -- The party's discipline inspection commission reprimanded two inspection groups while calling on all cadres and party members to avoid extravagant consumption during the holiday season, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today.

A circular from the commission reprimands two boiler inspection teams of 31 people from the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel who visited Chengde in Hebei Province and Dali in Yunnan Province in May and June. They attended lavish banquets given by local factories, the circular says, spending more than 3,000 yuan in several days and accepting gifts, all of which left a poor impression on local residents.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have forbidden use of public funds for such purposes, the commission says, and it is intolerable to deliberately break those rules.

Members of the groups have returned what they took and submitted to discipline.

Tianjin and Shanghai have followed the commission's lead and called for a campaign during the new year and Spring Festival to break old conventions to contribute to the fundamental improvement of party style and social ethics.

ARTICLE BY MA HONG URGES CADRES TO STUDY MORE

HK060523 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Ma Hong [7456 3163]: "It Is Imperative To Make the Cadres Better Educated as Quickly as Possible -- Preface to the 'Basic Knowledge of Philosophy and Social Science Series' Published in Cooperation by Five Provinces and Regions in Southeast China"]

[Text] After waging a protracted and heroic struggle, the Chinese people are facing a bright future.

The 12th party congress recently held has pointed out that the general task of the party in the new historical period is to unite the people of all our nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country.

The key to the fulfillment of this great and historic task lies in the people of the whole country who should wage conscientious and active struggle under the leadership of the CPC. This makes it necessary to energetically improve the ideological and political standards and the cultural and technical standards of the broad masses of people, particularly the broad section of cadres. Just as the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "It is imperative for the whole party to engage in more diligent study of Marxist theories, of the past and present in China and abroad, and of the different branches of the natural and social sciences. We must strengthen and improve ideological and political work and educate the people and youth in the Marxist world outlook and communist morality."

While educating the broad masses of people, it is necessary to lay particular stress on educating the broad sections of cadres. This is because we should rely on the cadres to educate, unite and guide the people, and educators must first be educated. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee has placed the intensified rotational training and education of cadres and the improvement of the quality of cadres ranks in an extremely important position. It calls for the immediate education and training of cadres and for this work to be put on a constant, systematic and regular basis so that cadres can fairly quickly and satisfactorily master the theoretical weapon of Marxism and the knowledge of modern science and technology. Thus, we can gradually make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and fulfill the fundamental task of the people of our country in a better way. At the same time, in view of the fact that protracted and sustained efforts are needed to fulfill this fundamental task, it is necessary for us to strengthen the education of not only the cadres of today but also the cadres of tomorrow, the broad section of youths, and improve their ideological and political standards and cultural and technical standards so that they can carry forward our great revolutionary cause in a satisfactory manner.

It is necessary for the broad section of cadres and youths to engage in more diligent study of Marxist theories, philosophy, social sciences and natural sciences. Marxist theories are our guiding ideology and the fundamental guarantee for the victory of our cause. We should study Marxist theories, enhance our communist ideological consciousness, adhere to the socialist orientation, resist the corrosion of various nonproletarian ideas and conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies in order to improve our ability in analyzing new situations and solving new problems and in understanding and transforming the objective world.

Marxism can play this role because it is a branch of learning with a well-organized system and rich content. The three components of Marxism -- the Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism -- are a great treasure house of human wisdom. In the course of its emergence and development, Marxism has extensively absorbed the various achievements of the advanced ideas of mankind. It may well be said that Marxism has incorporated the strong points of man's wisdom. The three sources of Marxism -- German classical philosophy, British classical economics and French utopian socialism -- were precisely the convergence of the most outstanding achievements of philosophy and social sciences of that time. It may well be said that without the founders of Marxism who upheld the proletarian stand and critically absorbed the various achievements of philosophy, social sciences and natural sciences of that time, there would be no Marxism.

For this reason, Marxism is the crystalization of mankind's wisdom. After Marx and Engels founded Marxism, Lenin, Mao Zedong, and other great Marxists critically absorbed the achievements of the philosophy, social sciences and natural sciences of their own times and thus promoted the further development of Marxism. At present, the broad sections of cadres and youths are studying Marxist theories under the new historical conditions. In order to understand new situations, solve new problems and promote the continuous development of Marxism, it is imperative for them, while stepping up practice to critically absorb the various achievements of philosophy, social sciences and natural sciences in the contemporary era.

The broad masses of cadres and youths, whether they engage in any particular work or special field of study, should all study Marxist theories. They should study not only some basic knowledge of philosophy and social science but also some knowledge of natural science and try to integrate them as far as possible. Why is it necessary to do so? I think there are at least two reasons:

1. With the development of society and the progress of science and technology, the links and interpermeation between various branches of learning become increasingly stronger. At present, not only do the various branches of learning within natural sciences and social sciences permeate each other and thus bring about many new sciences, but natural sciences and social sciences also permeate each other and bring about some new sciences. For example, management science is a branch of new science. It includes the content of social sciences, such as economics, accounting and sociology, and also that of natural sciences, such as psychology, mechanics and electronic calculating techniques. It can be predicted that there will be more and more new sciences as time goes by. At the same time, natural sciences and social sciences also absorb a lot of useful things from each other. For example, social sciences have introduced a lot of concepts; terms, formulas, and calculating methods from natural sciences; natural sciences have also introduced a lot of concepts and methods from social sciences. Naturally, the appropriateness of some of these introductions are still to be tested in the development of history. However, the process of affecting and permeating each other seems to be an inexorable trend in scientific development.

2. More often than not the solution of many major problems in socialist modernization cannot rely solely on the unilateral efforts of either the philosophical and social science workers or natural science workers. Only by relying on the concerted efforts of both scholars and practical workers will it be possible to attain a comparatively satisfactory result. For example, whether in great undertakings, such as the exploration of outer space and the launching of space vehicles, or in small endeavors such as technical transformation in enterprises, improvement of operation method, mobilization of the enthusiasm of staff and workers and improvement of labor productivity, it is necessary to apply the professional knowledge of not only philosophy and social sciences but also natural sciences. Therefore, it is often necessary to form an organization consisting of various professionals to tackle these problems. For this reason, it is very advantageous to and entirely necessary for the correct solution of these comprehensive problems if these people, whether they engage in any special field, study Marxism and understand some basic knowledge of relevant branches of learning in addition to their own special fields.

There are various methods of study. Generally speaking, there are only two kinds, group lectures and self-study. Although it is necessary to have good teaching material in group lectures, it is all the more necessary to have good self-study material in self-study. We should study hard not only Marxist classical works but also other reading matter such as philosophy, social sciences and natural sciences.

Under the present new conditions, it is all the more necessary to publish great quantities of good books in these fields in order to educate the broad section of cadres and youths and train them into socialist builders with steadfast communist world outlook who are Red politically and professionally qualified.

The people's publishing houses in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Hubei and Henan have adapted themselves to precisely this need. After they cooperated in editing and publishing the "Basic Knowledge of Political Theory Series" and the "Ideological Cultivation of Youths Series," they then set about editing and publishing the "Basic Knowledge of Philosophy and Social Science Series." This series of books is primarily intended for the broad sections of cadres and educated youths who are precisely the hard core for fulfilling the fundamental task of the Chinese people along with the broad masses of people now and in the future. I have read the first group of selected topics for this series of books. I think many of the important subjects of philosophy and social sciences are beneficial to the broad sections of cadres and youths in their studies. I hope this series of books will constantly improve its quality and make its own contribution to popularizing Marxist theories and scientific and cultural knowledge and promoting the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

NATIONAL OVERSEAS CHINESE CONFERENCE ENDS

OW051715 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA) -- The national conference on commending advanced persons and advanced collectives of returned overseas Chinese and family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad and advanced overseas Chinese affairs workers closed this afternoon at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee building.

Present at the meeting were party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Liao Chengzhi, Bo Yibo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen and Zhu Xuefan; and Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Liu Lantao and Qian Changzhao. They issued certificates of honor to the advanced persons and the representatives of advanced collectives at the meeting.

Today's session of the conference adopted a proposal to all returned Chinese, family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad and the overseas Chinese affairs workers in China. The proposal urges all to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and create a new situation of the overseas Chinese affairs. It calls on the returned overseas Chinese and family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad to further carry forward the traditions of loving their country and native places, displaying diligence and courage and doing hard pioneering work, to make still better achievements at their work posts and to fully serve as a link to promote the reunification of the motherland.

Zhuang Xiquan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, delivered a closing speech at the meeting.

CONSTRUCTION BANKS TO MEET TO DISCUSS OPERATION

OW060139 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] The conference to discuss the operation of the nation's construction banks closed yesterday. The conference, which began on 20 December 1982, studied specific measures of how construction banks will control the size of capital construction projects, guarantee capital for major projects, support technical reform and achieve better investment results.

The meeting pointed out that construction banks must shift their focus to achieving better economic performance, keep firmly in mind the necessity of taking the whole country into consideration, strictly follow the state plan in running their business, control the size of capital construction projects, guarantee capital for such major construction projects as those concerning energy and communications, render assistance to existing enterprises in replacing their outmoded equipment and carry out technical reform, achieve better investment results and create a new situation for those projects which are well planned and which require a short period and a low cost to build, but will yield good economic results.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION REVIEWS 1982 INDUSTRY

OW051146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- XINHUA has learned from the production administrative conference held by the State Economic Commission that in 1982 China's industrial production and communications and transportation departments have further implemented the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and upgrading the national economy and earnestly performed their work centering on achieving better economic results, and that the national economy has embarked on a course of steady growth. It is estimated that the country's total industrial output value will be 554 billion yuan, an increase of 7 percent over that in 1981. Output of 100 major products, except for a few products whose production has been curtailed, is estimated to fulfill or overfulfill plans. Most of the economic targets will be fulfilled better than they were last year.

According to the State Economic Commission's analysis, this year's industrial production and work of the communications and transportation departments have had six salient features:

1. The work emphasis has begun shifting toward focusing on achieving better economic results. This has been manifest not only in the stress placed on increasing output and output value, but also in the attention paid to improving the quality of products, increasing new varieties, reducing consumption and costs and turning out products which are readily marketable. To adapt to the new production situation, some departments have begun to carry out technical transformation of existing key enterprises step by step and have strived to combine scientific research with production. At the same time, efforts have been made to improve operations and management and to increase income and cut down expenditure.

2. Production of consumer goods for daily use is based on demand. Owing to the state policy of stressing the "six priorities," output of textile and other light industrial products has been increasing by large margins in the past few years, bringing new prosperity to the market. The seller's market which has developed over the years and is characterized by shortage of commodities is beginning to turn into a buyer's market, and consumers are beginning to become masters of the marketplace. Under these circumstances the light, textile, electronics and other industrial departments have strived to adapt to the new situation and worked in a down-to-earth manner, and production has kept increasing. Output of some durable consumer goods has continued to increase by large margins.

3. Heavy industry has begun to grow again by a large margin in the course of readjustment. Compared with last year, the output of major products has increased considerably, and it is estimated that the total output value of the heavy industrial department this year will increase by 9 percent over last year. Raw and semifinished materials and equipment provided by heavy industry to agriculture and light industry have registered new increases.

4. Energy output and transportation have overfulfilled plans month after month, providing conditions for growth in industrial production.

5. A good beginning has been made in technological advance. The situation in industrial production of stressing output and neglecting technology, stressing capital construction and neglecting transformation, is gradually changing. Of the increased total output value of Shanghai Municipality in the past 3 years, one half has been the result of technical improvement.

6. Economic results have improved somewhat. Most of the economic targets for state-owned industrial enterprises are fulfilled better than in previous years. Comparing the period from January through November this year with the same period last year, industrial output value increased 7.1 percent, and sales increased 7.9 percent. Enterprises that were losing money have cut down the size of their losses, reduced their costs somewhat and raised their labor productivity.

With regard to industrial and transport output for the first quarter of 1983, Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, stressed at today's production administrative conference: In the coming year, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will begin carrying out structural reforms. While carrying out structural reform, the localities must strengthen leadership over industrial and transportation production. During the first quarter of the year, the industrial and transportation departments under the State Council should also dispatch personnel to the localities to conduct investigation and study and help solve problems in production. Production of consumer goods must not slacken. The heavy industrial departments should expand their services and continue to provide readily marketable products for agriculture and light industry and for technical transformation. Attention should be paid to the central link, improving economic results, and efforts should be made to produce results in terms of better product quality, lower consumption, marketability and profit. If it is necessary we should continue to strictly control the production of goods which are in excessive supply and in excess of demands and to strictly control the scale of capital construction.

Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said at the meeting that although great successes have been achieved this year in industrial and transport production, the economic results are not quite ideal, and that the low production efficiency, high consumption and big waste are still quite widespread. He hoped that everyone will pay serious attention to solving these problems and, in the excellent situation, pay attention to the new circumstances, study the new problems, sum up the good experiences of the frontline, work hard for better economic results and technical improvement, strive to produce good products and achieve good economic results, score new successes and add new splendor to our cause.

ECONOMIC PAPER REPORTS AGRICULTURAL LOAN FIGURES

HK010430 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0154 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- JINGJI RIBAO [ECONOMICS DAILY], published today, reports: From January to November 1982, China issued a total of 17,333 billion yuan in agricultural production loans and recovered 12,852 billion yuan, 71.1 percent of this sum. The recovery rate was 7 percent higher than in the same period of last year and was also the highest for the period in recent years.

The Agricultural Bank of China and the credit cooperatives issue loans to support agricultural production every year. In the past, however, due to the influence of "leftist" errors, the commodity rate of agriculture was not high and economic results were poor, with the result that a considerable proportion of the agricultural loans could not be repaid on time.

This affected the turnaround of aid-agriculture capital. In recent years China has adopted a series of rural economic policies suited to the national condition, which have promoted all-round development of agricultural production. As production has developed, economic results have improved and incomes have increased; the situation in repayment of agricultural loans has also gradually improved. In 1981 the repayment rate of these loans reached 92.8 percent, and some areas not only repaid the loans for that year but also paid back all their debts outstanding for many years.

A JINGJI RIBAO editorial entitled "A Look at the Rural Situation From the Repayment of Agricultural Loans" points out that the performance in repayment of these loans is a comprehensive reflection of the rural situation. The positive and negative experiences in the "sediment" [chendian 3089 3244] and repayment of agricultural loans since the founding of the state show that whenever the guiding ideology for rural work is corrected and the influence of "leftist" errors is eliminated, agricultural production develops, economic results are raised, the peasants' incomes increase, and the repayment rate of agricultural loans is high; otherwise, the repayment rate is low. Hence, in this sense, the performance in repayment of agricultural loans is a mirror reflecting the rural situation; in this mirror we can see the present excellent situation in the rural areas.

BANK ISSUES MORE LOANS FOR ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION

06051204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- The People's Bank of China issued 14.4 billion yuan in medium-and short-term loans in 1982 to support the expanded production and technical transformation of more than 50,000 energy development, transportation and durable consumer goods production projects.

More than 27,000 projects had been completed or put into production by the end of December, resulting in an additional output value of 29 billion yuan and extra tax revenue and profits of 6.3 billion yuan, according to the ECONOMIC DAILY.

In the past, the bank only issued loans as circulation funds and the issuing of medium-and short-term loans for buying equipment started in 1979.

Of the total issued last year, 8.9 billion yuan went to the light, textile and daily consumer goods industries, about 1.3 billion yuan to the communications and transport enterprises. In addition, the bank provided a loan totalling 300 million yuan for more than 1,000 energy conservation projects and 400 million yuan for building more than 600 small hydroelectric power stations.

The bank officials said that the bank will issue such loans to encourage technological progress and strive for even better returns.

37 MILLION TONS OF STEEL PRODUCED IN 1982

06011022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- China produced 37 million tons of steel in 1982, four percent more than 1981, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry announced today.

The country's 1982 output of rolled steel was 29 million tons, 8.6 percent more than 1981, and pig iron, 35.5 million tons, up four percent.

A 14 percent increase -- 1.2 million tons -- was registered in the output of steel plates and sheets, steel tubes and strip steel, all needed for technical upgrading of enterprises and for the light industry.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's largest, in Liaoning Province, reported fulfillment of the 1982 state plan three days ahead of schedule, and the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Beijing three weeks in advance.

Twenty-two products of Anshan were commended as quality products in 1982, double the 1981 number and an all-time high. The company also produced 18 new steels and 100 varieties of other products.

In 1982, the metallurgical industry manufactured such new products as cold-rolled stainless plate lining for hot-presses making fiber boards, and heat-resistant, sulphur corrosion-resistant steel used in petrochemical production. More than 1,500 kinds of new materials and varieties were produced in 1981.

A number of iron and steel products are now produced according to international standards.

China's steel production was reduced in the course of national economic readjustment in the past few years to make way for development of light, textile and energy industries and transportation.

In the first nine months of 1982, China's iron and steel works saved 800,000 tons of coal. Coke consumption per ton of iron averaged 577 kilograms in 27 major companies in the January-November period of 1982, two kilograms less than in the same 1981 period. Heavy oil consumption per ton of steel by open-hearth furnaces was reduced to 84 kilograms down five kilograms, and power consumption per ton of steel by electric furnaces was 644 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of six kilowatt-hours.

The technologies of injection of powdered coal into blast furnaces and argon into ladles are being popularized to reduce energy consumption.

MINERAL PROSPECTING OVERFULFILLS QUOTAS

06010950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA) -- China overfulfilled its 1982 quotas for the prospecting of 25 kinds of metallic and non-metallic mineral reserves including coal, iron, uranium and phosphorus, according to the Ministry of Geology and Minerals.

The newly discovered reserves of gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony, sulphur, marble, graphite and bauxite in 1982 were the biggest in the past three years.

Thirteen times as much copper and three times as much silver were discovered as what was planned for 1982. China now ranks third in the world in proven silver deposits as against the sixth in the past.

Wells with prospective industrial oil flow and natural gas flow were sunk in the East China Sea Basin, in northern Sichuan Province and in Dongming County, Shandong Province.

EXPANSION OF ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY FORECAST

OK031154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA) -- China has earmarked 5.4 billion yuan for the expansion of its electric power industry this year, the highest such allocation since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, Li Peng, vice-minister of water resources and electric power, said here today.

China is scheduled to add a total generating capacity of 3,000 megawatts this year in addition to a number of other new projects, he said in an interview, urging all thermal power plants to fulfill their 1983 quota of producing 270 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

In 1982, the quota for thermal power producers was 258 billion kwh and a total of 2,000 megawatts of generating capacity was added.

This year China's power industry is aiming for a four percent rise, he said.

The vice-minister said that considerable efforts will be made to exploit China's hydro-power resources and emphasis will be put on several major projects on the upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze River and on the Hongshui River before the end of the year of 1990. He disclosed that China will soon convene specialists to assess the proposed hydro-electric power station project on the Yangtze River Gorges.

Efforts will be intensified to prepare thermal power plants at the five new, large open-cut coal mines in Shanxi and Inner Mongolia. Nuclear power plants will be built in areas short of coal or hydropower resources. Work has started in Zhejiang Province east China, to build a nuclear power plant with a generating capacity of 300 megawatts. In the next few years, China plans to build another nuclear power plant in Guangdong Province with a generating capacity of 1,800 megawatts.

A power grid will emerge linking Guangdong Province and Guangxi region, south China, with the completion of the Dahua hydroelectric power station with a 600,000-kilowatt generating capacity, now under construction on the Hongshui River. China now has six trans-provincial power grids.

China has decided to build its first direct current power transmission line from central China's Gezhouba hydroelectric power station -- the country's largest, now under construction -- to east China, Li Peng said. Such direct current power transmission is an advanced way of sending power in long distances and in big capacity.

Great attention will be paid to the construction of small hydro-electric power stations in China's rural areas as an important measure to help provide power for peasants and to protect and conserve forests. To this end, the Chinese vice-minister said, 100 counties with abundant hydropower resources will be chosen to develop small hydro-electric power generations.

NEWSPAPER LISTS PEASANTS' NEEDS FOR NEW YEAR

OK052022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants want more farm machines, implements and techniques in the new year. The demand is one of the ten from three peasants in a letter to the January 2 CHINESE PEASANT PAPER, a national publication for peasants published twice a week.

Written by Yang Zhenlin, Chen Jiahe, and Li Jiasheng from the Zhenlong People's Commune in Huivang County, Guangdong Province, the letter says: "After the party's 12th national congress, we peasants have still greater confidence in building a better life by our own labor. We are full of drive, determined to make an all-out effort in 1983. But we need help from many quarters."

The ten things listed by the letter are:

1. Industrial departments should produce and supply more light-weight farm machines and tools (such as small threshing machines, driers and pumps).
2. More agrotechnicians should come to the countryside to teach agrotechniques.
3. Prefectural and county seed companies should supply more green manure crop seeds.
4. More granaries should be built.
5. Grain sales and chemical fertilizer supply contracts should be signed so that peasants sell their grain to the state and the state supplies chemical fertilizer to peasants according to prices specified in the contracts.
6. People's communes or production brigades should set up a mutual-aid society to help poor peasants.
7. Post offices should improve postal delivery so that peasants receive newspapers and magazines on time.
8. Cultural and publishing departments should provide peasants with more meaningful gatepost scrolls and new year pictures during the Spring Festival.
9. More sports facilities should be made available in the rural areas to enrich the peasants' cultural life.
10. Television repair workers should come to the countryside regularly to help peasants repair television sets and teach maintenance techniques.

CORRECTION TO SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN 'EXCERPTS'

The following corrections should be made to the item "Sixth 5-Year Plan 'Excerpts'" found on page K 5 of the 20 December DAILY REPORT:

On page K 14 the first line should read: Flue-cured tobacco: 1.3 million dun.... Paragraph 2, line 10 should read: growing flue-cured tobacco must be.... (changing "tobacco" to "flue-cured tobacco" in both cases)

CORRECTION TO ESSENTIAL POINTS OF 1983 ECONOMIC PLAN

The following correction should be made to the item "Essential Points of 1983 Economic Plan" found on page K 10 of the 23 December DAILY REPORT: On page K 13, last paragraph, the sentence beginning on line 6 should read: Flue-cured tobacco output is planned to be 1.2 million tons, 735,000 tons less than the estimated figure of 1982, but the quality of leaf tobacco must be improved. (rewording)

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ON GOVERNMENT STREAMLINING

OWO11245 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Speaking on the streamlining of government organizations at various levels in his government work report to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Governor Zhou Zijian stressed that making a success of the streamlining of government organizations is the first hard battle in implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and a major task on which the attention of all people in the province is focused.

In the report, Governor Zhou Zijian said: In accordance with the arrangements made by the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee, and the requirements set by the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provincial government began to prepare for streamlining its organizations early this year. After in-depth investigation and study, we felt strongly that serious problems did exist in our government organizations at various levels. We came to understand that problems, such as overlapping and overstaffed departments, too many administrative levels, superfluous personnel engaging in endless haggling and shift of responsibility, and very low work efficiency had become so serious that they could no longer be tolerated. In the wake of the 12th CPC National Congress, the provincial government immediately embarked on the work of streamlining its organizations. After obtaining opinions from various circles, and through full deliberation, we have now drawn up an initial overall plan for streamlining the provincial government organizations. In this connection, we will, initially, improve the provincial government's system and method of leadership, aimed at streamlining its centralized, unified leadership. Establishment of departments directly under the provincial government and their personnel slots will conform to the needs of developing the economy and raising economic benefits, and will aim at the goal of rational division of work, clear-cut duties and responsibilities, and simple and efficient organizational structure. Overlapping departments will be abolished, and organizations with similar functions will be merged. Those units which can carry out economic activities independently will be transformed, step by step, into economic entities.

In general, provincial departments and bureaus will not directly administer enterprises; province-owned enterprises will be gradually put under the administration of the municipalities in which they are located. Most provincial organizations will be abolished, and their work taken over by the relevant commissions, departments and bureaus. The streamlining of the provincial government's working departments and various organizations directly subordinate to the provincial government will be carried out in two stages. The first stage covers the streamlining of provincial commissions, offices, departments and bureaus. The second stage is for the streamlining of organizations directly subordinate to various provincial departments and bureaus. We will strive to complete the streamlining work in the first half of next year. To acquire some experience as guidance for the overall work, the provincial government has selected, for the purpose of experimentation, 17 units under its jurisdiction where conditions are relatively ripe for streamlining. Now efforts are being stepped up to streamline these 17 units on a trial basis.

In the government work report, Governor Zhou Zijian stated: It is requested that the work of streamlining prefectural administrative offices and municipal people's governments be completed, by and large, in the first half of next year. Streamlining of organizations at and below county level will be commenced in the latter half of next year.

While dwelling on the streamlining of government organizations at various levels in his government work report, Governor Zhou Zijian stressed: In streamlining the organizations, we should choose virtuous and competent persons and promote to various leading posts large numbers of young cadres who have both ability and political integrity, and who are capable of opening up a new situation.

Our purpose is to gradually attain the goal where our leading bodies are composed of members full of revolutionary aspiration, younger in age and with sufficient educational background and professional knowledge to carry out their work. This is the most important task in streamlining government organizations.

Governor Zhou Zijian continued: It is imperative to do away with various conventional ideas which would hamper our selection of personnel and stifle real talent. We must emancipate our minds, broaden our views and boldly use various methods to select and promote competent workers, especially intellectuals with college or vocational school education. In addition, we must select and promote women cadres. As for those who have risen by rebellion, have serious factionalist ideas, are smash-and grabbers, are opposed to the line of the central authorities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and who have done various acts in violation of law and discipline, it is imperative not to promote any of them. Those who have already been promoted must be resolutely expelled.

Governor Zhou Zijian said: While boldly utilizing the service of young cadres, we should take more practical steps to properly arrange for the political activities and daily life of veteran cadres who have retired or who have withdrawn to the second line of work.

In his report on the work of the government, Governor Zhou Zijian said: In streamlining government organizations, it is necessary to strengthen the work of rotational training of cadres to raise the quality of our cadre ranks and use the method of [words indistinct] to create opportunities for cadres to study. Cadres should be organized on a rotational basis to receive general education and to learn knowledge and skills necessary for the work of modernization. Cadres' rotational training should be made a constant, regular job, and a pertinent system should be established. From now on, a cadre's educational background and academic achievements should be an important basis for his promotion, just as his employment records and work performance. All incumbent cadres should resolve to study hard and actively undertake rotational training in accordance with the needs of the four modernizations. Moreover, in streamlining the organizations, it is necessary to clearly define the scope of duties and responsibilities of various government departments and their subordinate organizations, and change the state of affairs characterized by irrational division of work and lack of clarity of duties and responsibilities. Through streamlining government organizations, we must revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions of the mass line and of the people's government cherishing the people. We must make the people's government an organ of political power with simple yet efficient structure, capable of working with high efficiency and forging close ties with the masses.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN DISCUSSES FAMILY PLANNING

OW301145 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Over 1,000 cadres, ordinary people and family planning workers from Anhui Province and Hefei Municipality attended a mobilization meeting at the (Jianghuai) grand theater on the afternoon of 24 December to launch the family planning propaganda month. Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, addressed the meeting.

After reviewing the gratifying achievements made in family planning in Anhui in recent years, Comrade Zhou Zijian said: It is necessary to vigorously publicize family planning as a fundamental national policy and to make the broad masses of cadres and people realize that family planning is an important matter that concerns the building of a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Comrade Zhou Zijian pointed out: Although we have scored fairly good results in family planning, we must also note that, compared with the advanced provinces in family planning in the country, Anhui's population growth rate continue to be high and there is still much that needs to be done.

Comrade Zhou Zijian said: During the propaganda month it is necessary to concentrate efforts and time on fostering a public opinion which regards family planning as an honorable task.

Comrade Zhou Zijian emphasized: Anhui is an agricultural province and 90 percent of the population live in the countryside. Therefore, the propaganda must be focused on the rural areas. It is necessary to educate the peasants on the spirit of communism and to foster new moral concepts among them.

It is also necessary to resolutely oppose and clamp down on killing or abusing female babies. Serious violators must be punished in accordance with law.

Provincial and municipal party, government and army leaders Yuan Zhen, Lan Ganting, Zhang Kaifan, Li Guangtao, Hou Yong, Wei Xinyi, Yang Jike, Liu Zhengwen, (Su Feng), Zheng Rui, (Ding Zhi) and (Wei Ruifeng) were present at the meeting.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN VISITS CADRES IN HOSPITAL

OW041445 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpt] It will soon be the 1983 New Year's Day. On the morning of 29 December, three groups of responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee respectively visited and extended their cordial regards to old red army men and veteran cadres who are recuperating at the provincial hospital, the hospital attached to Anhui Medical College and the sanatoriums for cadres of the organs directly under the provincial authority, the provincial civil affairs department and provincial institutions of higher learnings.

Those making the visit included Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yang Eiping, Yuan Zhen, Lan Ganting, Liu Lianmin, (Shi Jinjie), Wei Ziyi, Liu Zhengwen and Hu Xiguang.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW051010 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Fujian provincial meeting to commend advanced units and activists in promoting socialist spiritual civilization successfully closed in Fuzhou on the morning of 30 December.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district; delegates to the meeting; and specially invited guests.

Leading comrades of the province Xiang Nan, Ma Yingyuan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Hu Ping, Cheng Xu, Zhang Gexin, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue and Wei Jinshui presented certificates of merit and medals to representatives of advanced units and activists.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made an important speech at the meeting. He hoped that on building spiritual civilization in Fujian, we will grasp the key links and popularize this work in urban and rural areas. Grasping the key links means that we should continue to successfully conduct the work in Fuzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou, Quanzhou, Sanmin, Nanping and Longyan Municipalities. Popularizing this work in urban and rural areas means promoting it in all towns and countryside throughout the province.

Vice Governor Zhang Gexin made a closing speech at the meeting.

Representatives attending the meeting adopted a letter of appeal addressed to the people of Fujian on taking immediate measures and extensively unfolding the activities of promoting good service, bringing about good order, creating a good environment and learning from Lei Feng and other advanced individuals.

XU JIATUN OUTLINES JIANGSU'S TASKS FOR 1983

OW051413 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 17th session of the standing committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress was held in Nanjing from 27 to 29 December. The meeting first heard and discussed the relayed report on the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and the explanation on the candidacy and election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress made by He Binghao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress. The meeting adopted resolutions accordingly.

It decided to extend the term of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress to April 1983 when the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress is to be held. The meeting also adopted resolutions on studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution throughout the province.

At the meeting, Han Peixin, acting governor, delivered a report on the reform of the administrative structure of the province's prefectures and municipalities. He pointed out the necessity of incorporating prefectures and municipalities and putting counties under the jurisdiction of municipalities.

(Qian Lantian), chairman of the provincial planning commission, made a report on the implementation of the provincial economic plan in 1982 and on the opinions regarding the arrangement of the 1983 provincial economic and social development plans.

Before the meeting ended, Chairman Xu Jiatus spoke on the work for 1983. He said: The year 1983 is the first year for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist construction set forth by the 12th party congress. It is the first year for implementing the new constitution which will ensure our nation's long-term peace and stability. We should have new developments, atmosphere, accomplishments and contributions in every field of our endeavors in the new year so that our socialist undertakings may be more splendid.

He underlined the main work of 1983: 1) to complete the structural reform of the provincial, prefectural and municipal administration and to strive to further improve the party's style, social atmosphere and public order; 2) to raise the province's overall economic growth rate above that for this year. He added: Starting now, we should properly attend to these two emphases of our work. Next year's work should be done better than this year's work. The key lies in further implementing the party's policies and successfully carrying out reform.

Vice Chairmen Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yaming, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, and Liu Shuxin attended the meeting.

SICHUAN GOVERNOR LU DADONG RESIGNS POST

HK310222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The 18th meeting of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Chengdu on 30 December, after 6 days in session. The meeting approved a resolution on studying and publicizing the new constitution; provisional regulations on investigating and dealing with speculation cases; a resolution on the number and election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress; a decision on implementing the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on extending the current term of the commune and township people's congress; and a resolution on structural reform in the provincial government.

When delivering his report on the progress of structural reform in the provincial government, Governor Lu Dadong said: The key to carrying out the reform is to do a good job in assigning the leadership groups, which must be revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized. I am old and weak. It would be better for work in Sichuan if I handed over my post soon. Hence, I sincerely request to resign the provincial governorship. The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee has proposed that Comrade Yang Xizong be acting governor. Comrade Yang Xizong is 54 this year. He has a college education. He is in the prime of life and has plenty of energy. He has been a leader for a long time at the prefectural and county levels, and he has worked very well at the provincial level. I think he can do the job competently and create a new situation in work in Sichuan.

The meeting seriously discussed Governor Lu Dadong's request and the provincial CPC committee's proposal. At the meeting on 30 December, a decision was approved accepting Lu Dadong's request to resign the governorship of Sichuan and appointing Yang Xizong acting governor. The meeting also approved other appointments and dismissals.

Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Liu Ziyi presided at the 30 December meeting.

YIN FATANG ADVOCATES NEW SITUATION IN XIZANG

HK301354 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee held a work meeting today. "Regional First Secretary Yin Fatang made a report at the meeting entitled: 'Get Mobilized and Struggle to Create a New Situation in Xizang's Work.'"

After Comrade Raidi, secretary of the regional CPC committee, announced the beginning of the meeting, Yin Fatang began his report.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: "The tasks of this meeting are to study the 12th party congress documents, sum up the work in our region over the past 3 years in accordance with the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, study questions concerning the region's economic development in the coming 20 years, consolidate the situation which has already been developed, mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the region to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and strive to do a better job in the work of Xizang in all respects."

Yin Fatang said: The situation in the past 3 years since the implementation of the important instructions on the work of Xizang issued by the central authorities in 1980 has been very good. During this period, work on various fronts has taken on a new look.

"Yin Fatang's report was divided into five parts: 1) basic assessment of the situation in the past 3 years; 2) tentative ideas concerning the plan for future economic development; 3) earnestly doing a good job in building a high-level socialist spiritual civilization with strong national characteristics; 4) strengthen and improve party leadership in order to ensure the attainment of the strategic goal of the new period; and 5) strengthen equality, unity and mutual aid among nationalities, develop socialist relationships among nationalities and create a new situation in work for minority nationalities."

"Yin Fatang was fully confident that Xizang would quadruple its gross annual output in industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. He said: The 12th party congress set for all sectors throughout the country the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross output value in industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. Is Xizang to quadruple its output value? Our answer is yes. In order to attain the strategic goal of quadrupling the output value and to completely shake off poverty and backwardness we must raise the material and cultural level throughout the region. We start at a low level and so our potential is great. As long as we have good faith, work with concerted efforts and unremittingly do our utmost, we will be able to attain our goal. How then are we to quadruple the output value? In order to attain this, we must firmly grasp the links of agriculture, animal husbandry, energy, communications, education and science." "We mainly depend on arousing the masses to action, the might of policies, scientific and technological progress and improving production conditions."

"In his report, Comrade Yin Fatang regarded doing a good job in improving educational work and in carrying out activities of education on Marxist view on religion within the party as important parts in building socialist spiritual civilization."

"In his report, Comrade Yin Fatang said that strengthening in-service training of cadres is a fundamental measure to reform the cadre system, improve the quality of cadres and train a great number of cadres with knowledge and professional skills. He said: From now on, party organizations at all levels must strengthen with great efforts work in training cadres. We must establish an educational system for cadres. After a period of study, cadres must pass their examinations before they conclude their study. In the future, we must regard the results of their education and study and experience and accomplishment in their work as important requirements for training cadres and selecting them to higher posts. We must give priority to those whose results in study are good and who fulfill their duties well. We should readjust in good time the work for cadres who do not want to study or who are not good at study."

In speaking about unity among nationalities, he stressed: In order to create a new situation in socialist modernization in our region where many minority nationality people live, we must develop socialist relationships among people of various nationalities. There must be unity between the army and the people, the army and the government and unity among all people of the region. Only in this way can we ensure the success of our undertaking.

Finally, Comrade Yin Fatang said: The grand strategic goal put forth at the 12th party congress is extremely inspiring. Our great motherland has excellent prospects. Xizang is very hopeful. We firmly believe that only if the people of the whole region are united as one and persist in our struggle will we certainly attain our goal.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN VISITS FAMOUS SCIENTISTS

HK020343 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Summary] On 31 December Gansu Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin and Deputy Secretary Liu Bing walked through the snow to the Lanzhou branch of the Academy of Sciences to visit and pay new year greetings to well-known scientists (Yang Chengzhong) and (Zhu Zhenda). Feng Jixin shook nuclear physicist (Yang Chengzhong) by the hand and wished him a happy new year. (Yang) thanked the provincial CPC committee for its care for intellectuals. Feng Jixin urged the scientists to make still greater contributions in the new year.

QINGHAI GOVERNOR ZHANG GUOSHENG RESIGNS

HK300534 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 5th Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee convened its 22d meeting on the morning of 29 December. The meeting adopted a resolution on accepting the resignation request of Governor Zhang Guosheng. At the same time, in accordance with the proposal of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, the meeting adopted a decision that (Huang Jingbo) should be acting governor of the province.

On 12 December Comrade Zhang Guosheng wrote a report to the provincial people's congress standing committee on resigning from the governorship. His report stated: the measures approved by the 12th party congress on reforming the leadership structure and cadre system constitute a great strategic policy decision. The cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new is a major affair related to the question of successors to the socialist cause. This is an extremely correct party reform decision, and I sincerely support it and will resolutely carry it out. I am now more than 70 years old. I request that my resignation from the Qinghai provincial governorship be approved.

Comrade (Huang Jingbo) spoke at the meeting. He declared that under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and people's congress standing committee and with the help of the comrades, he would unite and work with the cadres and the people of all nationalities to build Qinghai.

Chairman Zhaxiwangxu presided and spoke at the meeting. He said: Comrade Zhang Guosheng has worked in Qinghai for nearly 20 years and has made very great contributions to building Qinghai. Now he has responded to the party's call and withdrawn to work in the second line. All of us should learn from this spirit. Comrade (Huang Jingbo) is also an old comrade with relatively abundant work experience. I believe he will make his proper contributions to creating a new situation in the four modernizations in Qinghai.

Present at the meeting were provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairmen Wu Shengrong, Liu Chengyun, Xiarongyabu, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending, Shi Jinxian, Guo Ruozhen, Yang Wenjin, and Zhuojia, and members of the committee. Also present were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Zhang Guosheng, (Huang Jingbo), and Song Lin. Present as observers were Vice Governors Yabulong, She Ling, Liu Shulin, Han Fucui and Yang Maojia; and provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Zhou Rong, (Cao Huairan) and (Zhang Yabin).

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI DISCUSSES FAMILY PLANNING

HK290700 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Shaanxi Province and Xian Municipality solemnly held a joint mobilization meeting on the family planning month drive on 28 December at the hall of the Xian People's Building.

Three huge streamers hung in the hall, with the slogans: Practicing family planning is our basic national policy; population has always been an important problem in the economic and social development of China; and conscientiously implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and create a new situation in the fields of family planning.

Leaders of the party, army and government of the province and municipality Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze, Jiang Yi, Chen Yuanfang, Xie Huaide, (Bai Dehua), Lu Jianren, Cai Changyuan, (Lu Pin), (Yu Ming), (Li Xipu), (Yu Zhuhui), Hou Zonglian, Xiong Yingdong, Song Youtian, Tan Weixu, (Liu Bangxian), (Shang Bing), (Chen Ning), (Gu Houming), (Liu Yu), (Chen Xiaozhen), (Li Zhong), (Zhu Daosheng), Xu Daowu, (Yu Hua), (Zhang Tiemin), (Zhang Suyun), and (Xiao Wujuan) attended the meeting. Also present at the meeting were secretaries of prefecture, municipality and county CPC committees attending the provincial CPC committee three-level cadre meeting, comrades in charge of bureaus, departments and committees of provincial and municipal CPC committee and government and members attending the provincial planning conference. [Name indistinct] secretary of the provincial CPC standing committee, presided over the meeting. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: Under the unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee, beginning 1 January 1983, like the other provinces throughout the country, Shaanxi will carry out a family planning month drive, with the focus being in rural areas. This is a practical action in implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. [Passage indistinct] party members, league members, cadres and the people throughout the province must actively take part in this drive.

XIAN COURT SENTENCES AIRCRAFT HIJACKERS

HK260606 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] The Xian Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a rally on 25 December to pronounce sentence according to law on nine criminal elements who took part with and worked together with the five chief culprits, already sentenced to death, in the counterrevolutionary aircraft hijacking on 25 July. The leader of the nine, (Liu Yi), was sentenced to death; the sentence was suspended for 2 years, and he was deprived of political rights for life. (Liu Yi) was a worker in the Xian instruments plant and one of the main culprits in the counterrevolutionary hijacking. He actively took part in plotting the hijacking and flight out of the country. His crimes were particularly serious.

Criminal (Wang Yong) was sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of political rights for life. (Wang Yong) was a worker in the Xian instruments plant. He directly provided a detonator, daggers and other weapons for the crime. He also actively raised money for the hijacking.

Other criminals in the case, (Ren Jingmin), (Zian Zhihui), (Chen Qiang), and (Hou Wenhao), were respectively sentenced to imprisonment for 13, 12, 8 and 7 years. In addition, (He Xiaoping), (Cai Anxia) and (Hu Yujie), who harbored the criminals, were sentenced to imprisonment for 3 to 4 years.

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